WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR
Opposite: COX
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BR...

VOL. IX NO. 232 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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...TRADING
...Y.
...Handel-Maatschappy.)
...d in Holland.
...Royal Charter 1824.
...Branch: Hornby House, Hornby
...PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £3,666,666
...VE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774
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...cies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

...Radja	Palembang
...East Indies	Pekalongan
...masin	Pontianak
...	Semarang
...	Sourabayas
...	Solo
...ar	Tebing Tingg (Dc)
...	Tegal
...	Telok Betong
...	Tjiantjap
...ar	Weltervredon

...ts Settlements:—Singapore, Penan...
...:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
...pan:—Kobe.
...India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
...Bankers: The National Provinci...
...Union Bank of England, Ltd.
...bay: Interest allowed on Current Ac...unt at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum ...the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if ...accrued interest for six months does not ...mount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allow...
...Deposits received and interest allowed ...terms to be ascertained on application.
...Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trad... Society issues Letters of Credit grants ...rafts on the above Agencies, the principal ...ntinental places, South Africa, America ...d Australia, buys and receives for col...ections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes ...eneral banking business.
L. ... S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

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N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru	S. Ochia	3817	16th Nov.	4th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tanda	6074	28th Nov.	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Keishin Maru	T. Minami	4286	5th „	12th „
Hakushika Maru.		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan
Awa Maru.	Y. Narui.	6037	8th „	20th „

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
...raby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
3rd December.	MACEDONIA	10,312
10th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA*	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th „	DELTA	8,007
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th „	KARMALA	8,983
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th „	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA } * Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT. Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
29th November	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
28th „	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA*	8,288
30th „	"CANARA"	6,012
8th February	"MADURA"	8,600
20th „	"DOMALA"	—
12th March	"NATIPARA"	8,182
20th „	"MANDALA"	8,246

* Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydnay.
1922		
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	
24th Feb.	MANTUA	Do do
24th March	NALDERA	Do do

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
14th Jan.	TAROBA	East & S. African.
1st Dec,	BANKURA	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
2nd „	LHASA	Basra via Karachi
5th „	LINGA	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
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16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
...AMAY MARU	T. Sato	...27thNov.	10th Dec
...GON MARU	M. Sato	...7th Dec	19th Dec
...US MARU	G. Matsuzaki	11th Dec,	23rd De
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th De
...NDO MARU	..T Fuseno	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
...allard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Hasken, Esq., Chairman.
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Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	58,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
...Manager.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	„ 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders	„ 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. (Chairman) Board of Directors.
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COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpa	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable, "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
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BANKING

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(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 267.

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No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
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INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. ... and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the ...licies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
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7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in ...ment, with the Controller-General ... special security. Lowest rates of Pr... in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and ...
363, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 6,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official) Trustee is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents
302, Bow Bazar D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.
...Applications Invited.

...HAEOLUS, ... in Mathematics, ... with ... the PRINCIPAL, Gurukul ... Santa Cruz.
B2078

...D. A reliable OF...TIVED BR... ...ROKER or SUB-BROKER who can ... like to do cash business ... ...ll ... ...sive nature of a firm. Apply Box ... ...Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 2092

WANTED—Gujrati-knowing TUTOR for young boy at Grimbola Hill. Time 9 to 11 in mornings. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials of MORAL CHARACTER and competency to Box No. 7461, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2096

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES to sell shares of Bihar Minerals, Ltd., as also to sell coal at their places of business. Correspondence in English stating terms, references, etc., should be addressed to K. GANGULI & CO., Box No. 3329, Calcutta.
A R2074

WANTED—The following staff for service in British Somaliland:—1 ENGINE DRIVER, having knowledge of running and Canebiac Oil and Petrol Engines. Preference will be given to one who will be able to do fitting and turning, salary Rs. 150 consolidated, no rations, ordinary travelling allowances in Protectorate. 1 DISPENSER for Medical Department, knowing Latin or English prescriptions on salary of Rs. 80 consolidated, rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 120, No rations or lodging allowance. For particulars apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROTHERS, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2054

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by an experienced Muhammaden Accountant, well up in business and management, excellent credentials. Apply Box No. 7454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2082

A respectable UNDERGRADUATE with excellent references and clerical experience knowing Hindi, Marathi, typing, Proof-Reading, Motor-driving and little Guzrati wants night Job. Apply Box No. 7459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 2090

A respectable UNDERGRADUATE with Tutorial and clerical experience knowing Hindi, Marathi and typing wants EMPLOYMENT any capacity. Communicate with Box No. 7458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 2089

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BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1904

TO BE LET—One MACHINE GODOWN and ROOMS on the Corner of Tack Bunder 60 x 50 measurement. Apply to GANGRIWALLA.
C R 2088

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

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...CES.

...E RS. 100.

BIKHACHAND LA... ...D from Ghatkoper from ... ...day left home ... ...ds on account of ... ...are nearly 45 years ... ...headed one Kabaja in body having gold buttons and a golden ring in the finger, left ear having defect, that man on 28/11/21 at 10 o'clock has been lost. So if any body will bring him the following address, the above-mentioned prize will be given.

JAVERI BAPULAL BHOGILAL,
Javeri Bazar.
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FOR SALE—CAST IRON SPIGOT and SOCKET PIPES 6" diameter 9' long. For particulars Apply MARSLAND PRICE & Co., LTD., Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay.
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...ORE CITY. Florists and Seedsmen.
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CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East, Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus. Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 181, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

ONE Thousand tons FOUNDRY PIG IRON available for delivery in January. Price Rs. 95 per ton C.I.F. Bombay. Apply McLEOD & CO., Sultan Building, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R11466

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY 30 B. H. P. 440 volt D. C. MOTOR variable speed type, 600 to 1300 r. p.m. complete with starter regulator. Apply:—PYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD., P. O. Box 375, Bombay.
T C 11472

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

OVERLAND CAR, five seater, 1915 model, in regular running order, insured, may be seen between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily. Available at New Year. Apply DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, Old Custom House, Bombay.
C11479

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 82, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu. C10866

CATTLE SHOW.

NORTHCOTE CATTLE FARM.
Chhardi, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
On the 8th, 9th and 10 December, 1921.

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency are holding a Cattle Show at the Government Cattle Breeding Farm, Northcotepura: Chhardi, B. B. and C. I. Ry. on the 8th, 9th and 10th December, 1921. Prizes valued at from Rs. 150 to Rs. 65 will be offered for each of the different class of stock of the Kankrej breed of cattle, bulls, cows young stock males and young stock females. A two days' test for the best milking cow and the best milking buffalo will also be held. Special prizes are being presented by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Hon. C. V. Mehta M. A. LL. B., Minister for Agriculture. During these three days Messrs. T. R. Pratt and Co., of Bombay will be hold a demonstration in hay-making, silage-making, deepploughing etc. Fodder will be supplied free to all cattle entered. An admission fee of annas 2 per head per animal shown will be charged. All those interested in cattle and wish to see their improvement go ahead, are cordially invited to attend to support this Department in its endeavours to improve this fine breed of cattle. A prospectus of the show can be had from the undersigned.

E. J. BRUEN.
Deputy Director of Agriculture,
for Animal Breeding.
C11201

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-COUNTRY BUYERS.

FOR SALE.

OFFICERS ARE INVITED FOR THE PURCHASE OF ENGINES, BOILERS AND DYNAMOS AS UNDER.

ONE—600 I. H. P. Compound horizontal surface condensing STEAM ENGINE of Messrs. J. and E. Wood.,—working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. in. cylinders 19 by 38 inches dia. stroke 4 feet, 75 r. p.m. fly-wheel 18 dia. of 18 grooves x 1¼" ropes, with 15 Tons Travelling crane for 32 ft. span etc., all in excellent working order.

One—1,000 I. H. P. triple expansion HORIZONTAL TANDEM surface and jet condensing steam engine of Messrs. Douglas and Grant, working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch, H. P. cylinder 14" dia. Inter cylinder 32" dia. L. P. cylinder 50" dia. stroke 5' 60 r. p.m., fly-wheel 28' dia. of 21 grooves 1¼" ropes all in excellent working order

Four—Babcock and Wilcox TUBULAR BOILERS, each with 100 tubes of 4" dia. with automatic chain grate stokers, certified pressure 160 lbs. per sq. in., with one Green's Economiser of 320 tubes of 4" dia. and a self supporting steel Chimney 160' high x 6' dia.

Three—Direct current generators, 90's, 600 r. p.m., 70 kilo Watt, 230/240 volts, with carbon brushes and C. I. foundation frame and bolts complete. made by Messrs. Dick, Kerr and Co., Ltd., Generators are direct coupled to steam-engines of Messrs. Bumsted and Chandler, Ltd., and are also driven by rope-pulleys. All can be seen in working

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

WITH reference to Railway Board's notice dated the 4th November, 1921, inviting tenders for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March 1923, of nine types of wagons of the Indian Railway Conference Association Standard designs, the time tenders should reach the Secretary, Railway Board, Delhi is on or before the 14th December 1921 and not 7th December as previously notified.

(Sd.) H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board
Delhi, 26th November, 1921. C11473

AURAL SURGEON, J. J. HOSPITAL

APPLICATIONS are invited from Registered Medical Practitioners for the post of JUNIOR HONORARY SURGEON to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the J. J. Hospital. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent before the last day of December to the undersigned, from whom the nature of the duties can be ascertained.

E. F. GORDON-TUCKER,
M.B., Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
S.M.O., J. J. Hospital.
C11464

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of seven per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax) on the Preference Share and Rs. 20 per share (free of Income Tax) on the Ordinary Share has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1921, and will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 27th December, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (on Saturdays between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on Saturday, the 10th December, 1921. Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders' registered address as usual, change of address, if any, should be notified at once.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th December, 1921, to FRIDAY, the 23rd December, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th November, 1921.
C11480

TENDERS.

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND of Pension and Tax Tenure for building purposes admeasuring about 8756 square yards, belonging to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Charity Funds and situate at Colaba Road on the site of the Old Gun Carriage Factory. Sealed offers for the purchase of the whole piece of the said land or in building plots as planned out should be sent by registered post to the Trustees of the said Funds in the case of their Secretary, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 10th day of December, 1921. A Plan of the said land is open for the inspection of the intending purchasers at the said Office during week days except on Sundays and public holidays between 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. and on Saturdays between 11-30 a.m. and 2-20 p.m. The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any tender.
TA C11286

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHATOORBHAI MAGANLAL PATEL has contracted with our client, GOSWAMI TIKAYET SHRI 108 SHRI GOVERDHANLALJI GIRDHARIJI MAHARAJ, of Nathdwara, for the absolute to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground the Fazendar being Rao Bahadur Vinayek Sadanand Joshi, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 3rd Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 100 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 5562 and Street Nos. 66-68 and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 678 and bounded as follows: i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the property of the purchaser, on or towards the West by the property of the purchaser, on or towards the North by the property of the purchaser and on or towards the South by the 3rd Bhoiwada Road and which said premises have been in the occupation of Bai Ujam and her tenants.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1921.
RANCHHODLAL C. MEHTA,
for Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C1147...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 389 of 1920.

BHATT VITHALDAS NAROTTAM, a firm, doing business in Piece-Goods at Champa Galli, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

HANSRAJ AMERCHAND, a firm doing business in Piec Goods at Mangaldas Market, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

To,

KAKUBHAI HANSRAJ, Esqr.,
a partner in the abovenamed Defendant firm.

Sir,

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed praying Judgment against the Defendant firm abovenamed for the sum of Rs. 4,691-14" with interest thereon and for costs AND TAKE NOTICE that the Court has by a Chamber Order dated the 15th day of November, 1921, authorised service on you of the Writ of Summons issued herein by affixing a sealed duplicate copy and a Copy of the official Gujarati translation thereof on the outer door of your last known place of residence in the house known as Dayal Narsi's Mala at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and also on the board set apart for the purpose in the High Court House and by publishing a notice containing the substance of the said Writ of Summons herein once in English in the "Bombay Chronicle" and once in Gujrati in the "Praja Mitra and Parsee."

AND TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Hon'ble Court on the 12th day of December, 1921, at 11-30 o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court and able to answer all material questions relating to this suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the hearing and final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your Witnesses on that day and that you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1921.
MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C11481

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 4709 28/11/21. E. 4729 24/11/21.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits belonging to a joint and undivided Hindu Family, standing in the name of Ramakant Vithaldas Parekh, a widowed, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai CHATURLAXMI, widow of Vithaldas Premji and mother and natural guardian of Chandrakant Vithaldas, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of the said Chandrakant Vithaldas, a minor under the age of 18 years, brother of the said deceased and limited until his minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 22nd day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 22nd day of November, 1921.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between our clients HEPTULLABHAI ABDULALLI and ABDUL CADAR HUSSONALLY carrying on business as dealers in motor accessories and coach goods at Sandhurst Road, Bombay, under the style or firm of H. A. Kadir and Co., has been DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent as from the 25th day of November, 1921. All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Abdul Cadar Hussonally, who will continue the said business under the said name of H. A. Kadir and Co. As witness our hands this 30th day of November, 1921.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALLA,
for Messrs. Matibhai Jamietram and Madon.
Attorneys for Messrs. Heptullabhai Abdulalli and Abdul Cadar Hussonalli.
C11482

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the "Bombay Samachar" Newspaper of the 29th instant and in the "Bombay Chronicle" Newspaper of to-day under the signature of Motilal Mondas and Co., to the effect that they have dismissed from their service Vora Abedali Samsudin and intimating to the Public not to deal with him on their behalf, I am instructed by my client the said Vora Abedali Samsudin that he is a partner in the said firm of Motilal Mondas and Co., since Kartak Sud 1st of Savant 1976 with Motilal Mondas and my client's share in the said partnership is 5¼ annas per Rupee and that the said partnership is still subsisting and continuing and that my said client has every right to deal on behalf of the said firm as he has hitherto done and will continue to do.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1921.
RAHIM MEHERALI SOMJI
Vakil for Vora Abdeali Samsudin.
C11483

AMUSEMENTS.

SHOWING TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK

THE ARRIVAL OF

H. R. H. The Prince of Wales

THE ADDRESS BY THE

Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

PROCESSION

Through the Streets of ...bay

Scenes of Enthusiasm in the City.

Gorgeous Decorations etc.

West-end Cinema.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a superb Goldwyn Photo-drama

"One of the Finest"

5 Reels—5000 feet.

Featuring the handsone popular Star

TOM MOORE

A 2-Reels Mark Sennett Comedy in the Programme

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

To-day and upto Friday 9th Inst!

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present a Superb Indian Production, by the Hindustan Film Company.

POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!

(6 Parts—6000 Feet.)
A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental splendour.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-day at
5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. S. T.
GLOBE CINEMA

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
H. B. WARING Co.,
Matinee, To-day, Thurs. Dec 12th at 5-30 p.m. Reduced Price matinee
CONCESSION TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
25 percent Discount on All Seats except Pit and Gallery to parties of Students over 20 (Twenty.
Shakespeare's Masterpiece
"The Merchant of Venice"
To-night Thurs, Dec. 1st at 9-30 p. m.
(Michael Morton's Farcical Comedy.)
"Tantalizing Tommy"
Booking at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ANITA STEWART
IN
"The Yellow Typhoon."

THE EMPRESS.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"DOG'S LIFE"
And a Stirring Drama.
"DREAM CHEATER"

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM, TRAM TERMINUS
MIRABAI
The Kohinoor Photo-Drama.
An episode from the history Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Sree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose s... in every body's mouth from ... cape Komorin.
MIRABA...
A historical photo... scenes of love intrigue ... stubborn fight against ... replete with Brilli...
Shows at :—5-...
POPUL...

IMPER...
TO-NIGHT
A Pathe serial
RUTH ROLAND
in
"THE AVENGING ...
A swift lightning-speed serial of ... A drama of a fearless and brave ... girl. She rides like a demon and ... like a tigress.
SECOND WEEK THREE EPISODES
Episode 3rd The hand of Treachery.
" 4th A life in jeopardy.
" 5th The message Stone.
Pathe Gazette Latest News
PRINCE PISTACHIO
Boland comic.
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m, Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

The Alexandra Cinema
At the request of our patrons who were not able to see this fine photo-play last week, we repeat
BURNT WINGS
All the powerful appea... of Bayard Veiller's great stage success "The Primrose Path" is brought out in its screen adaptation.
BURNT WINGS
Featuring Frank Mayo, Josephine Hill and Betty Blythe
A HEART THROB PHOTO-DRAMA
Her husband was sick. He needed food and medicine. They were penniless. But there is always money for a pretty girl in Paris. Was she justfied Judge for yourself in
BURNT WINGS
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
The Alexandra Cinema
BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Pubblic Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office sigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Handsome strong rubber tyre Bicycle wheel cabriolet.

On SUNDAY, the 4th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNET and Co., are instructed to sell by Pubblic Auction at Tardeo opposite to Beramji Jijibhoy Hall valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockery, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side boards, dumb waiters, corner cabinets, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs rich carpets, table ornaments, teapoys, marble top tables, glass door book cases, writing tables, card tables bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, meat safes, soil linen baskets, verandah furniture, utensils, etc. etc.

The property of a gentleman
The above is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAS, PRINCES AND CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable Building plots at Nepean Sea Road, touching the sea next to "Bee Hive."

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the vendors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 3rd December 1921, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Building plot.

PLOT NO 1.—A beautiful building plot fronting the Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1,633 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO. 2.—A choice building plot abutting on Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1,571 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO. 3.—A most beautiful and choicest plot quite touching the sea commanding Excellent view containing an area of about 2,533 square yards of leasehold land

The above plots will either be sold in one or separate lots to suit the requirements of intending bidders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SMOKING PIPES, ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 3rd December, 1921, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

10 Parcels smoking pipes.
On account and risk of Mr. Mahomed Sadik Hossein Yezdi.
3 Packages Woolen Astrakhan cloth in all pieces of asorted sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT VERLI, FERGUSON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL Attorneys for the mortgagees, Manekji Doosabhai Davar and his wife Bai Perojbai and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Essaji Valliji (deceased mortgagor) and all other person or persons interested in the equity of redemption Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell the undermentioned property by public auction on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in them under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 18th day of February, 1918, and made between the deceased mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Lease hold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ferguson Road, Worli, containing by measurement 450 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 273, 322, 25 and new Nos. B/12267, B/12358, B/12810 new Survey Nos. 1B/2803 and 1AA/2809 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 2199 (12) and street No. 1115K and bounded as follows. On or towards the North by the property of Vinayak Govindji on or towards the South by Ferguson Road on or towards the West by the property of Pirojsha J. Joshi and leased to Pestonji Framsedji Patel being Plot No. 2 and on or towards the East by the property of the said Perojsha J. Joshi being plot No. 4 now in the possession of Lakhu Kara.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagees No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 1st December, 1921.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by Devji Canji, Roberts and Wimbridge and by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery and glassware, Milner safe, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd December at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Showroom at No. 9, Dean Lane, very rich furniture, comprising of Dining Table, Dining Room Chairs, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon Silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Drawing Room Cabinet, Chesterfield, Sofas and Easy Chairs, Jardiniers, Fancy Writing Tables and Revolving Book Stands, Gramophone with Records, Glass Door Show Cases, Rich Carpets, Hatstand, Teapoys, Seasoned Wood Almirahs, Milner safe, Clothe Presses, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Iron and Wooden Single and Double Bedsteads and Marble Top Washing Tables, Rich Glassware, Crockeryware and Platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st December, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 5409.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH

On FRIDAY, the 2nd day of December 1921, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at heir rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Alliance Trading Co.

Ex. S.S. "Pasha".

1826 C. M. 294 Samnuggur 45 11 oz.—16425/74 50 Bales each 1000 yards Hessian Cloth of Samnuggur Mills 45" 11 oz.

The above goods are now open for inspection of the intending buyers at "N" Jetty Shed Prince's Docks.

Terms:—A deposits of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 2 days from the date of sale from "N" Jetty Shed Prince's Docks.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 1st December, 1921.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

Or Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGUAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co and in accordance with sections 55 x 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th December 1921 and TUESDAY, the 20th December 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of Bales of C. P. Goods, Piano, Timepieces, Raw Wool, Railwheels, (steel), motor lorry wheels, (Rubber) medical Books, Sojour's Cyclopedia of Practical medicine, law books, Bicycle, Gas Cylinders, Coir Mattings Paint, churkas, saddlery, English and Indian patent medicine, kit bags, shoes, boxes, and trunk, brass and Copper ware, bassine, old clothing, Empty drums and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st December, 1921.

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full. Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chowavaram. Vizagapatam District.

A Few of our Rates:—

SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each
" CASHMERE " Rs.2/8&3/8 each

Daimond Jubilee Washing Co.

DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TRY
CARNEIGIE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
BEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Hunyadi Ganos Natural Mineral Water
Treacher's Supari Tooth Paste

Treacher & Co

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
Wines, Stores, Provisions
AND
General Merchants,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Estd. 1830.

ABBE HAMON'S
88, WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES.

Positive cures for Chronic Diabetes Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Albuminuria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Eczema, Paralysis, etc., etc., Very satisfactory results. Ask for descriptive booklet by Dr. Lois of the Faculty of Paris.

SOLE AGENTS:

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE

Just unpacked

Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligans, Bichara Bigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc

THE

Praful Perfume Store,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

At the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council a resolution was moved by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas requesting the Governor-in-Council to take early steps to bring into existence in consultation with the existing organisations of the working class and the employers suitable machinery for the prevention and early settlement of Labour disputes. As a first step towards the acceptance of this resolution the Government of Bombay have appointed a Committee to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes. Permissive legislation to this end exists in the United Kingdom e.g., in the Conciliation Act of 1896. This Act was passed to make better provision for the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and it provides that where difference exists or is apprehended between an employer and workman the Board of Trade may (1) inquire into the cause of the difference, (2) take steps for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, (3) appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or a Board of Conciliation and (4) on the application of both parties to the difference appoint an arbitrator. The Industrial Courts Act, 1919, provides for Industrial Courts and for Courts of Enquiry.

The Dominions also have legislation relating to this matter e.g., in Canada an Act called the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which provides that in the event of disputes in the mining industries or in the public utility services (lighting, water, sanitation, etc.) application may be made either by employers or employees for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Until this Board has concluded its inquries and issued its report, a strike or lock-out according to this Act is illegal. The Industrial Disputes Prevention Act of Transvaal of 1909 is also similar in substance but covers many other trades and it extends the period during which a strike or lock-out is illegal for a month after the issue of the Board's report.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay is considering this matter and its preliminary meeting was held on Monday last to ascertain the general views of the members, frame heads of discussion, etc. If the Committee will merely ape the measures which are in force in the various countries mentioned above it will not give satisfaction to the Labour in India, especially as it is not so well organised. If, however, the Committee come to the conclusion that conciliation boards will be of any utility towards making Capital arrive at a peaceful understanding with Labour, such conciliation boards must at least have equal representatives of employers and employees with a non-official representing *Labour* as Chairman.

Report on Lac and Shellac,

Report on Lac and Shellac has very lately been published by Messrs. H. A. F. Lindsay and C. M. Harlow giving several illustrations of the primitive methods of cultivation, collection and preparation of Indian Lac. The report shows in detail that the lac industry as amonopoly of India is very widespread, the most important sources of supply being the large and scattered areas in and around the Central Provinces. Cultivation is everywhere in the hands of village labourers of little education and scanty means who neglect the crops when prices are low and are too often tempted when prices rise to strip their trees of the brood-lac on which subsequent production depends. During the War when prices soared high control was instituted by the Government but no satisfactory substitute for shellac appeared on any British or foreign market. But the authors of the report point out that no monopoly in the world can be considered permanently safe; as an instance to the point they quote the fate of the indigo planters of Behar after the invention of the synthetic indigo by Germany. The report shows that the propagation and collection of lac are still primitive and uneconomic. Manufacture is careless and adulteration is rife. On these general conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Lindsay and Harlow the Indian Lac Association unanimously recommended to the Government that some measures should be brought forward for the imposition of a cess on the export of lac. On the strength of this recommendation made by the Indian Lac Association, the Indian Legislative Assembly at its last sessions have passed a Bill to provide for the levy of Customs duty on lac exported from India. As stated above the cess is based upon the consideration that production has not kept with the increasing demand with the result that prices have been high and the industry is faced with the danger of the possibility of discovery of successful synthetic substitute. It is estimated that the cess will yield one lakh of rupees annually. Thus the cess levied by the Government forms the starting point for systematic efforts to stimulate the production on economic lines. It is to be seen how far the result contemplated by the cess comes to fruition.

British Industries fair, 1922.

The Eighth Annual British Industries Fair organised by the Depatrment of Overseas Trade is to be held concurrently in London and Birmingham from the 27th February to the 10th March 1922 and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of Indian buyers. The fair is purely a trade fair and not an exhibition. Admittance is accordingly restricted to trade buyers only. In the organisation of the fair the Department have paid particular attention to the comforts and conveniences of foreign buyers. Special clubs are provided where reading and writing rooms will be available, where gratuitous services of interpreters will be placed at the disposal of the intending buyer and where he may also consult specially qualified officers of the Department who will be in a position to assist him in indicating the sources of supplies of any goods required and to give other information regarding tariff, shipping, transport, trade conditions, etc., throughout the world. Trade buyers from India desirous of visiting the fair have to apply as early as possible to His Majesty's Trade Commisioner in India, Post Box No. 683, Callutta, who will furnish them with further information and will supply cards of invitations.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 28th Nov. 1921.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		Nil
" " Imports		—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.		11 37
Sakel		20 00
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	17 15
	March	17 12
	May	16 87
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	16 47
	May	16 41

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 28th Nov. 1921.

Months:	To-days Price.
Nov.	—
Dec.	10 84
Jan.	10 80
Feb.	—
May	10 76
April	—
May	10 68
June	—
July	10 61
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 96

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 28th Nov. 1911.

Months:	To-day's price.
November	10 64
December	10 58
January	10 57
February	10 54
March	10 52
April	10 49
May	10 47
June	10 43
July	10 40
August	10 28
September	10 11
Oct.	9 95

Tone:—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 28th Nov. 1921.

Months:	To-day's price.
Nov.	18 55
Dec.	18 60
Jan.	18 65
February	18 75
March	18 90
April	18 95
May	19 00
June	19 05
July	19 10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 28th Nov. 1921.

S. G. Bengal, Good		7 65
" " Fully Good		8 15
" " Fine		8 40
M. G. N. 1 Oomra, Good		8 50
" " Fully Good		9 00
" " Fine		9 50
M. G. Broach, Good		9 05
" " Fully Good		9 55
" " Fine		10 05
M. G. Scinde, Good,		7 55
" " Fully Good		8 05
" " Fine		8 30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 28th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	44,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	14,000
Futures at New York Jan.	17 65
" " " Mar.	17 60
" " " May	17 32
" " " July	16 85
Spot Cotton at New York	18 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	17 09
" " " May	16 93
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/1
Demand Bills	—
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	67 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 29th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Future at New York Jan.	17 46
Mar.	17 38
May	17 12
July	16 71

Liverpool, 29th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Jan.	10 78
Mar.	10 78
May.	10 68
July	10 57

London, 29th Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 1/16 Dull
Bar Gold	5/3 2 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	37 5/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, 28th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 p/c.	54 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	37 3/4
" 2 months hence	37 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China Indian buying steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/2

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 23th Nov. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 7/8
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent.	33

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK 162 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov.-Dec. Buyers downward tendency £16 1/4
" Tone Dull.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Dec. Value 26/4 1/2
" Months Jan.-April Buyers 26/9

Liverpool, 28th Nov. 1921.

Mid American Cotton spot	11 37
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	20 00

New York, 28th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	398 25

EXCHANGE.

London, 28th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	57 15
In Germany	1 095 00
In Italy	97 72

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 99
Christiana	28 03
Amsterdam	11 31
Switzerland	21 03

Bombay mails of 12th instant were delivered here to-day.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 29th Nov. 1920.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Rentes 5%	34
Silver china banks bought and sold closed quiet	37 5/8

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK 162 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov.-Dec Sellers £17
" Tone Firmer. Better demand.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net Dec. Done 27
" Months Jan.-April Buyers Paid 27/4 1/2

Liverpool, 29th Nov. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	11 49
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakells	20 50

New York, 29th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 99 25

EXCHANGE.

London, 29th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	57 66
In Germany	1 095 00
In Italy	98 05

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 93
Christiania	28 06
Amsterdam	11 24
Switzerland	20 96

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 28th Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Paid	49
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Value	50
KARACHI BARLEY Nov.-Dec. Paid	49
Tone:—Dull.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Nominal	£ 18
TONE OF LINSEED:—Easier tendency.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (send delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£9
TORIA PAPESEED Dec.-Jan. Paid	
Sellers quiet	£ 17
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 16
Tone:—Inactive.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 67 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 73 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 3/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	49 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	56 1/8
Government Securities 3 %	48 1/2
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 103 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	10 7/8
Tone:—Quieter after firm.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21
" " " Ordinary	23

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	20/
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21/
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	2
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21/
Tone:—Javas firmly held-no Indian demand.	

(For Bombay Markets see page 4.)

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HIGH COURT.

TRIAL OF DACOITS.

THEIR INTERESTING HISTORY.

King-Emperor
vs.
Haji Sher Mahomad and 30 others ... Accused.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Common Jury.)

The accused 31 in number were charged with having committed dacoities and murders at various places between 1918 and March 1921. Three of the accused had accepted pardon and were examined as witnesses for the Crown. These three were Ismael Ibrahim, Mahomad Karim and Hurabi, widow of Gulumia.

Accused 31 was a Hindu Coli, while the rest were all Mahomedans.

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Haji appeared for the Crown.

Mr. B. S. Pandit appeared for accused 1, 29, 23 and 24.

Mr. Velinkar in opening the case for the Crown gave a short history how the gang came into existence as a gang of dacoits. 40 or 60 years ago one Sindhi Dosumia came and took a job at Baroda and under his patronage lots of Sindhis came to Baroda. After him Gulumia, husband of Hurabi, who had now turned approver, became a Sirdar. Hurabi, his widow, after her husband's death six years ago joined the gang. Under her patronage Sindhi and Baloochis formed a gang and committed dacoits. Sindhis took the jobs of watchmen in Baroda. They also went to Rajpipla, Bala Sinor and other Native States.

Accused 1, 9, 19, 26, 28 and approver Ismael formed the nucleus of the gang at the end of 1917 and the beginning of 1918.

The learned counsel then gave a list of the dacoities which the gang was alleged to have committed. In all 65 dacoities were committer in 40 different places between 1918 and March 1921.

The learned counsel then gave the details of a quarrel which took place between Ismael, one of the leaders now turned approver, and accused Nos. 1 and 9.

The accused No. 5 had gone to live at Parel and while there Ismael asked for his share as a leader in booties received from dacoities at Punja and Umbergaam where he was not present. He asked for it from 1 and 9. 1 put him off and 9 interfered on his behalf. Eventually he was not given his share, whereupon high words passed between 1 and Ismael. There was a scrimmage and 1 was struck on the head by No. 9 and Ismael hit him on the leg and broke it. No. 1 was taken to a hospital. Meanwhile 5 thought it best to wire to Hurabi to come to Bombay. Accordingly Hurabi came to Bombay and brought with her wives of 1 and 17. 1, after he left hospital, removed to his house at Firkhan, Sankli Street and was reconciled to Ismael. It was thought advisable to shift the quarters and hence they shifted to "Bara Chawl." 1 left Bombay with Hurabi and the others were left in Bombay dotted about in various places. These men committed dacoity in the house of a Mahomedan gentleman at Mahim, gave him a severe hammering and looted him of property, among which was a "tell-tale clock", i.e., a clock kept in mills and factories for workmen to register their times of arrival and departure. This watch was recovered and traced to accused 5 and 9. Then they committed dacoities at Santa Cruz and Parel Tank Road. In December, 1920, the gang was operating in Bombay at Worlee in which a double barrelled gun was used to keep people away and one Simon was hit with a bullet and died.

At this time 10 or 11 members of the gang were living in a buffalo stable at No. 10th Lane, Khetwadi, with their caste people. They had a gun with them which remained in charge of accused 13. While there they used to enjoy themselves and spent freely on prostitutes, food and dress little knowing as subsequent facts would show that Nemesis was already on their trail and was soon to overtake them.

In December, 1920, accused 30 was arrested in Bombay for being concerned in Malwa dacoity. A revolver was found in his bedding and he was placed before a magistrate for being in possession of fire-arms without a licence. He was discharged, but he was taken to Broach, where he was placed before the Sessions Judge and was convicted and punished for dacoity. He disclosed the names of his associates, namely, accused Nos. 1, 5, 9 and 17 and of Ismael, the approver.

The Government then deputed a special officer, namely Mr. Wagle, a sub-inspector of C.I.D., Poona, and in course of his inquiries he came to know the names of several members of the gang. Wagle went to Baroda, where he got in touch with the police and was able to get valuable information and came to know Hurabi, the approver, related to accused 5 and 17. Wagle, when he came to Baroda, very cleverly employed Bade Miya, Hurabi's son, in the C.I.D. at Baroda. From Baroda they came to Bombay and now things began to move quickly.

The learned counsel then gave the details of a dacoity committed at Khada Matunga in a Bania's shop. They saw two men sleeping outside the shop. They woke them up and said that they were policemen and wanted water to drink. They threatened these men and ultimately forced them to wake up the inmates of the shop. As soon as the door was opened they rushed in, one man remaining outside near the door with a gun. They had with them an electric flash light; being in Bombay they were up-to-date. In this dacoity, a man by the name of Jairam who was living upstairs heard the row below in the shop and he and his brother Prabhakar very pluckily came down and saved the women and tackled the dacoits. In the melee a shot was fired and Prabhakar was shot dead, while Jairam was severely injured and had to be taken to the hospital.

In the meantime Wagle came to Bombay accompanied by Hurabi's son Bade Miya, and very soon found out the whereabouts of the dacoits and with other men kept a sharp lookout on their movements. He found them gadding about the Play-house at Grant Road and going in the tea shops and restaurants there.

One of the police officers, Inspector Metkar disguised himself as an astrologer and sat near the tea shop which they used to frequent, and another acted as a person showing him his hand for the purpose of having his fortune read; and thus the C.I.D. men marked their movements and made themselves thoroughly familiar with their faces. The gang, it appeared, was blissfully ignorant of the fact that their movements were being watched. Bade Miya who was a spy used to go to them and talk with them and fell in with their plans and wormed out from them the secret that they were going to commit the next dacoity at Byculla. This was communicated to Mr. Wagle, to Mr. Cautty, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and to Inspector Fern and they determined to raid the gang in a manner that would make their escape impossible.

At 5 o'clock on the evening of March 15th the police officers went to Grant Road. Mr. Velinkar then explained to the jury the manner in which the police had laid their plans for "netting" the dacoits.

Continuing, the learned counsel said that in the small hours of the next morning at about 3 o'clock accused No. 8 was seen going in the stable. He came out again with a bedding and a trunk in a victoria. Two or three policemen jumped into the victoria and arrested him. At a given signal the cordon closed in on the dacoits who were sitting on benches at Husstin Chong Hotel, a coffee-house. Some tried to escape, but were arrested at Sankli Street and they were all netted in the net.

In the bedding a gun was found in three pieces all carefully wrapped up and a lot of ammunition was found on the person of accused No. 3. Other accused were arrested on subsequent days in different places.

Five of these accused who were put in the Mazagon and Esplanade police lock-ups managed to effect their escape. No. 1 escaped from the [illegible] at Bala Sinor, where he was found to have a gun and ammunition.

The [illegible] 60 or 70 strong, but [illegible] too unwieldy they [illegible] into sub-gangs and conducted their operations in different parts. But they had many leaders who were called "Jamadars" or "Sirdars" [illegible] sub-gangs were associated with [illegible] them.

The division of booty showed organisation. A sum was set apart first for purchase of arms and ammunition for legal [illegible] and there was also a sort of Provident Fund and members who were in distress.

The police had seized five guns, two revolvers, two pistols, a bandolier, bullets and hundreds and hundreds rounds of ammunition. The learned counsel then briefly stated the evidence on which he would rely. The approvers' evidence would be corroborated in material particulars by independent witnesses some of whom would identify the accused and also the property found with them.

Evidence for the Crown was then being taken. The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A PLEADER'S CLERK'S LAPSE.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Pambker charged Rakhmaji Rawji (35), a clerk of Mr. Manilal H. Mehta, pleader, for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 375 on the 28th September last and thereafter.

The evidence showed that the complainant asked the accused to receive Rs. 205 (being the decretal amount) on the 28th September last from the Small Causes Court on behalf of his (complainant's) client, which the accused did but failed to pay the amount.

Later on, on the 7th of November the complainant paid the accused Rs. 120 and on the 10th November Rs. 50 to file suits which he did not. The complainant being out of Bombay did not know about accused's conduct.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was paid, Rs. 375 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

CONTRABAND OPIUM.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday, Excise Inspector Duntas charged Gafoorkhan Hoosein Pathan, with being in possession of 44 lbs. and 2 tolas of opium valued at Rs. 2,202 on the 13th instant at Kamatipura, 2nd Lane.

Mr. S. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

The Evidence showed that Excise Inspector Xavier on receipt of certain information accompanied by other went to a chawl in 2nd Lane, Kamatipura, on the evening of the 13th instant and raided the room of the accused which he had rented in the chawl for glass polishing. In the passage near the room of the accused was found a trunk containing the opium, which was broken open. The accused was also searched and 1¾ tolas of opium was found on his person. The key of the trunk was subsequently found in a wooden box in the room of the accused which fitted the lock on the trunk. The accused was then arrested by Deputy Inspector Bird.

The defence was that the trunk with the opium was found in a passage which was accessible to several persons and therefore the accused could not be said to have been in sole and exclusive possession of it. It was further contended that the key was found in the room in a box to which all persons in the room could have had access and therefore no inference could be drawn against the accused from the fact that the room stood in his name. It was also urged that no importance ought to be attached to the fact that opium was found on the accused as he is said to be an opium-eater and that contraband opium could be had in Bombay. The accused called no evidence to show how and whence he came by the contraband opium.

Taking into consideration all the facts, his Worship had no reasonable doubt that the opium belonged to the accused and that he was in illegal possession of it. His Worship, therefore, convicted him and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

Yesterday before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Gooch charged A. Macdonald, a Customs Preventive Officer, with failing to renew his license for a gun and a rifle in his possession.

The accused pleaded guilty and stated that he could not renew the license owing to his illness.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 30 and his fire arms were ordered to be deposited with the police till the renewal of the license.

A FATAL FALL.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Dagria Govind (14), residing on the third floor of Dr. Sir Bhau chandra's chawl at Girgaon, who fell from the third floor at 6 p.m. on Monday last.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a fall from the third storey of a house, but there was no evidence or show how it occurred.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A VICTORIA.

Another inquest was held on the body of Balu Jiwa who was struck by a victoria shaft on Monday at 5 p.m. at Bellasis Road.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to rupture of the liver resulting from his having been struck by the shafts of a victoria which was driven in a rash and negligent manner by Azadkhan.

DROWNED IN THE DOCK.

Another inquest was held on the body of Jugmohandas Vithaldas (18), a native of Div, who was going to his native country on the 26th instant by s. s. Saraswate at 9 a.m. While in the dock the deceased fell down from off the board of the steamer and was drowned.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Nov. 30.

Quotations ruling in the last week are approximately as under:—

Salt Aniline Rs. 0-13-0.
Salt Glauber Rs. 5-12-0.
Salt Epsom Rs. 8-4-0.
Salt Antimony Rs. 1-6-0.
Soda Hydoo sulp Rs. 1-8-0.
Soda Sulphide Rs. 25-0-0 U. A.
Soda Sulphide Rs. 21-0-0 Jap.
Soda Bichromate Rs. 50-0-0 Ger.
Soda Washing Rs. 9-0-0.
Soda Hypo sulp Rs. 25-0-0.
Cloride Zinc Rs. 26-0-0.
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 8-8-0 Ger.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 86-0-0 Ger.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 22-0-0.

BOMBAY [illegible] MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 30.

To-day 18 points being reported lower in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 433 and advanced till Rs. 437. Again touching Rs. 435 it remained Rs. 437½ at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 437½. At Coloba the market opened at Rs. 443 and closed at Rs. 442. Fine M. G. Oomra Dec.-January opened at Rs. 373 and advanced till Rs. 378 again declining to Rs. 376 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 376 and advanced till Rs. 381 which was the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal Dec.-January was Rs. 295.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday. There was a moderate demand for nice Oomras from Japan Shippers, and by local millwalas for new Khandesh and Bengal cotton. About 2000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	442
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	298
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	381
Do. March	384

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	437
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	291
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	376
Do. March	383

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts o Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th Nov. 1921.

Cotton	16177 Bs.
Wheat	4291 Cwt.
Linseed	Nil
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	8040 ,,
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1011 ,,
Castorseed	94 ,,
Rice	89458 ,,
Myrabollams	2790 ,,
Cottonseed	7020 ,,
Mowraseed	25 ,,
Gram	520 ,,
Jowar	518 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	536 ,,
Bajre	5491 ,,
Coal	9665 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p.m. Bombay, 30th Nov. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 7/8
Bank Demand	1-3 29/32
Doc. Acceptaner 3 m/s	1-4 7/16
Fcs. Demand	370
American Dollars	380
Hongkong Dollars	205
Shanghai	295
Japan	180
Singapore	175

Market:—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations

6-0 p. m. 30th Nov. 1921.

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	87 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	85 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengls	95 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0
Teelseed, Black	61 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0
Jawa	54 0 0
Mowraseed	8 4 0
Castorseeds	48 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 8 0
Linseed May	12 13 3
Cotton Seeds Ready	5 2 0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-50	12 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black	12 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0
Groundnuts	...
Jawa	12 8 0
Mowraseed	...
Castorseeds	9 12 0
Cottonseeds Ready	37 0 0

MILL STORES MARKET.

Nov. 30.

The market continued steady. A revival of activity is anticipated shortly. The mills are busy with all their looms, and Consequently, the demand for weaving accessories in general will be all-round. Home-Market has been maintained firm. Heajds are firm at 42d. c.i.f. Bombay for 40s. and upward counts. The quotations for various other articles are almost the same.

COLOUR MARKET.

Nov. 30.

Quotations:—

Congo-Red Rs. 2/8/0 to 3/4/0 per lb.
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 140/150 per cwt.
Mthyl Violet Rs. 6/7 per cwt.
Malachite Green Rs. 8 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 6 lb.
Nigrosene Orystals Rs. 3/4/0 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.992
Temperature of Air degrees.	79 0
Wet Bulb Thermometeter ,,	69 7
Dew Point ,,	65 2
Relative humidity of Air ,,	0 641
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ,,	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air ,,	87 7
Minimum do do ,,	70 5
General direction of Wind	ENE, WNW, NNE.
from midnight to midnight	
Movement of Wind do. miles	199

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
Tuesday ..	6th Dec. ..	h. m. m 3 9 3 30a	ft. in. 26 6 23 10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
Tuesday ..	6th Dec. ..	h. m m 9 43 9 [illegible]	ft. in 20 1 19 9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th November 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the North Punjab but skies are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Night temperature is below the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect in upper Sind. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner; night temperature is lower than usual at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain clear and humidity is below the average in Cutch and at Neemuch. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain clear and the air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in the south of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies continue clear and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is general drier than usual. Night temperature is slightly below the average over the whole division.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. The sea remains moderate on the south Madras coast and at Colombo. Skies have become lightly or moderately clouded in Baluchistan and in the extreme north probably on account of a disturbance from the west. Elsewhere has been fine and almost clear.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except in the extreme north and in south-east Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th November 1921.

The only rain reported is one inch at Pamban.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, 30TH OF NOV 1921.

Station	Temperature in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Minimum past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st November to date	Rainfall Nov. to date,
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	83	63.0	88	..	2.88	+2.56
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79	55.5	61	..	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi	74.7	36.2	77	..	0	..
Lahore	76.5	54.9	55	..	0	—0.08
Hissar	78.7	47.8	47	..	0	—0.03
Ambala	77.6	44.5	73	..	0	—0.29
Dihi	75.8	..	57	..	0	—0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						—0.13
Agra	80.0	51.9	62	..	0	
Mainpuri	80.7	47.4	69	..	0	—0.21
Jhansi	82.6	50.8	51	..	0	—0.14
Cawnpore	78.4	50.1	73	..	0	—0.39
Allahabad	80.6	50.5	64	..	0	—0.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						—0.05
Jacobabad	78.7	51.0	52	..	0.03	
Karach	84.8	64.2	74	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	79.8	47.8	60	..	0	—0.18
Jaipur	82.5	48.4	51	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	83.8	55.0	61	..	0	—0.08
Mount Abu	71.5	53.3	86	..	0	—0.21
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						—0.09
Bhuj	88.6	56.1	37	..		
Dwarka	89.8	67.0	74	..	0	—0.01
Veraval	86.6	68.5	42	..	0	—0.23
Rajkot	80.8	57.1	47	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	86.6	58.0	44	..	0	—0.16
Surat	89.7	64.2	52	..	0	—0.22
Ahmedabad	88.8	61.5	45	..	0	—0.13
Deesa	91.2	62.3	53	..	0	—0.11
Neemuch	89.0	50.2	39	..	0	—0.17
Indore	90.0	50.1	59	..	0	—0.42
CENTRAL PROVINCES						—0.53
Jubbulpore	81.9	47.1	63	..		
Saugor	83.1	55.0	51	..	0	—0.49
Hoshangabad	87.6	50.6	61	..	0	—0.57
Khandwa	81.2	49.9	51	..	0	—0.50
Akola	61.9	49.7	67	×	0	—0.44
Amraoti	87.6	58.0	32	×	0	—0.54
Nagpur	86.7	52.5	40	×	0	—0.70
Chanda	84.0	49.4	63	×	0	—0.72
Raipur	83.1	53.9	50	..	0	—0.39
KONKAN—						—0.44
Bombay	82.9	72.2	75	..		
Ratnagiri	79.5	68.2	42	..	0.36	—0.34
Marmugao	87.7	68.4	69	..	1.34	+0.35
Karwar	91.3	64.8	76	..	1.09	—0.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					0	—0.60
Malegaon	82.8	52.2	41	..		
Ahmednagar	90.1	53.5	37	..	0.01	—0.61
Poona	87.7	52.3	58	..	0.10	—0.78
Sholapur	84.8	55.8	45	..	6.25	+5.38
Bijapur	86.0	55.7	51	..	2.80	+1.95
Belgaum	84.7	55.9	52	..	5.03	+3.63
Aurangabad	82.8	53.1	35	..		—0.8
Nizamabad (Indur)	81.9	51.0	52	..	0.79	+0.18
Hyderabad	86.2	55.2	06	..	1.54	+0.72
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.8	70.7	53	..	1.21	—1.04
Calicut	81.0	73.1	73	..	4.58	—0.24
Cochin	91.9	72.0	65	..	3.07	—3.10
Colombo	87.0	73.9	86	..	3.54	—9.00
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.5	64.7	71	..	3.25	—1.90
Bellary	90.3	60.9	77	..	3.62	+1.58
Cuddapah	83.2	65.7	76	..	2.49	—0.98
Madras	84.2	64.9	77	..	4.18	—0.17
Bangalore	89.7	57.0	75	..	4.28	+1.62
Coimbatore	86.0	64.3	70	..	4.27	+0.84
Trichinopoly	80.4	6 2	68	..	1.80	—3.29
Negapatam	85.1	[illegible]	77	..	4.47	—11.37

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BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On 3rd December, Saturday, at 3-30 p. m.
Will be Sold the following:—
NEW CARS, Etc.
CROSLEY Landualette seven seater
DAIMLER, Cylinder 30 H. P. 6 seater touring Car
OVERLAND 4 Touring Car
DIXIE FLYER 20 H.P. Touring Cars
EROS Tractor Unit for Ford Car
SECOND HAND CRS, ETC,
METALURGUQUIE 2 seaters Car
CLEMENT BAYARD 8-10 H.P. 2 seater
RENAULT Landaulette
FORD Touring Car
ORLEANS 16-20 H. P. Landaulette
MOTOR CYCLES, Etc.
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MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-7-0.
Bars Gold forward 29-6-0.
Bars Silver ready 96-2-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 95-14-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 95-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1-3 29/32.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 15/16
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 7/16.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 31/32.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/4.
Tone of Exchange Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 377.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 397
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 387.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. 180.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 174.
London Gold ready s. 103-2.
London silver ready d. 37-10.
London silver forward d. 37-10.
Tone of silver Dull Uncertain.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 3.99.
French Exchange Frcs. 57.60.
Italian Exchange 98.00.
Swiss Exchange 21.00.
Belgium Exchange 60.40.
German Exchange Mrks. 1100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan 85.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1925 101/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69.

SHARE.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2750, Alliance 370, Apollo 122/8, By. Cotton 1437/8, Bv. Dyeing 1735, Bradbury 1200 xd, Century 1035, Cent. India 4800 xd. Colaba Land 2780, Coorla 3250, Crescent 655, Currimbhoy 1780, David 1605, Fdw, Sassoon 725, Finlay 1815, Ind. Malwa 750, Kastoorchand 1480, Kohinoor 3565, New City 930, Pahani 1190, Pearls 1340, Phoenix 180, Premier 225, Planet 360, Simplex 1055, Standard 2650, Swan 1500 Swadeshi 4785, Tata Mill 1640.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 750, B. Burma 503/12, B. Burma N. 1 140 pr. B. Tramway 131/4, B. Flour 1600, Bundi Cement 43, Ind. Cement 325 xd. Katni Ord. 275, Katni Defd. 1420, New India 12, Tata Iron Ord. 82/8, Tata Iron Dfd. 360, Tata Iron N. Ord. 72/8, Tata Iron N. Dfd. 240, Tata Old 90, Scindia Steamer 9.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Nov. 29.

Quiet feeling prevailed throughout all sections with only very small business passing in jute shares. Coal shares were easier with exception of demand for Raneegunge. The miscellaneous section offered no feature of special interest. Cotton shares ruling quiet but steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—Coal Aurrung 11/12; Baraboni 17 ami 16/12 S.L.; Bokaro and Ramgur 49/4; Burrakur 46/12, 56 S.L. Equitable 33/4 O.L. Ghusick and Muslia 29/2; Katapahari 30; North Kajora 8/8; North Laikdih 13; Raneegunge (new) 58/4; Standard 75/12 S.L. West Tetturya 6/8; Jute Auckland 181; Barnagore 94; Budge Budge 100/8; Century 6/10; X.D.S.L. Fort William 230; Howrah 29/14; Khardha prefs, 83; Landowne 194; National prefs 104/8; C.D. Miscellaneous Assam Saw Mills 6/6; A. Firpo Ltd. 15; Agra United Mils 8/4; Arakan Rly. 68; Barares Coke 14/14; Bangal lead 4/14. Britannia Brass 4/14, British India Corporation 11/12; Do. defd. 16/6; British India Tobaco 2/10; Central provinces cement 8/6; Darjeeling Himalayan Rly. Prefs 70 S.L. Dunbar cotton 557; Hatirkool oil 9/4 S.L. Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1395 S.L. Kesoram cotton 17/12; Madan theatres Ltd. 12; Marshall Sons (India) 8/12; Muir Mills 355 S.O.L. Do. prefs. 42 S.O.L. Peaces Slipway and Engineering 2/6; Sphere Insurance 3/8; Tata Industrial Bank, par; Titaghur Paper 20/12; Union jute debs. 94; Government paper 3½ per cent quoted at Rs. 59/14; Small lots 60/12; War bonds short loans 100/14; 1925, 101; 1926, 101/8; 1928, 101; 1930, 101/4, 101,/6 percent.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer One shilling three and seven eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and twentynine thirty two pence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, December 3.
The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leave at 1 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	2 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	12 5	14 19
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 11	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

UBASH—Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash the dest son of the late Khan Bahadur dabhoy Hormusji Dubash died yesterday ning. Funeral to-day at 8 a.m. (B.T.) residence, Caddle Road, Mahim.

SKAR—November 28, at Girgaum nbay, Soubhagyavati Shantabai Kolaskar, ged 38, wife of Barrister Kolaskar, of ever, &c. supervening an operation.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

meeting of the Managing Committee of Bombay Tenants' Association will be d in the Bombay Central Co-operative stitute, Markar's Building, Khetwadi in Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

GIRGAUM DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Messrs. R. S. Padbidri, M. R. Jayakar, and S. G. Banker have been elected as delegates to the Ahmedabad session of the Indian National Congress from the Girgaum (Congress) District.

MANDVI WARD CONGRESS DELEGATES.

The following persons are elected as delegates from Mandvi Ward to the 36th Indian National Congress:—
B. N. Mahisheri, Dallubhji Kashavji Khatani, M. M. H. J. Chotani, Ahmad Haji Sidik Khatri.

DIWAN OF JUNAGADH.

Mr. Tribhuwanrai D Rana, Dewan of Junagadh, who had accompanied His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, during the Prince's visit to Bombay, was detained here for medical treatment and during that period he was the recipient of entertainments from his friends and admirers. Mr. Rana is leaving for Junagadh, by the Gujarat Mail to-night.

KERALA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee held at Trichur on the 25th instant, the following gentlemen have been elected members of the All-India Congress Committee to represent Kerala:—Messrs. A. K. Kumhimayan Hajee, K. Madhavan Nair, P. Moideen Koya, A. Krishna Pillay, K. P. Kesava Menon, W. P. Ignatius, T. R. Krishnaswamy Iyer, and P. Achuthan.

BYCULLA F. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.

A General Meeting of the Byculla F. Ward District Congress Committee will be held on 8th instant at 8 p.m., at Kamathipura, in the compound next to Khadi Bhandar, to consider the letters received from Mr. V. A. Desai, and if the Committee decides that the meeting held on the 12th instant was unconstitutionally called, to proceed with the election of the Managing Committee and Office-bearers for the next year. A report of the work done by the Council during this year and the accounts showing the financial position of the Committee will be presented at the meeting.

AMBALLA RACES. 2ND DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AMBALLA, Nov. 30.

The following are the horses left in for the Second Day in Ambala Autumn Race Meeting:—Baldwin Plate.—Distance: About 2¼ miles, 9 flights.

Marrie Antoniette 11-0, Ready Made 11-0, Carragoline 10-10, Simson 10-10, Vagrant 2, 10-8.

Kashmir Plate.—Distance: 1 mile.
Genevieve 9-12, Pussyfoot 9-10 Forrard Away 8-11, Monsieur James 8-10, Miss No Name 8-10, Dawn 7-0.

Shakadpur Plate.—Distance: 6 furlongs.
Belgravin 10-9, Charson Bill 9-0, Kishoree 8-5, Legacy 7-6, Hameth Boy 7-0, The Pearl 7-0, Cupid 7-0.

Patiala Plate.—Distance: 1 mile.
Lulad 11-0, Better Half 8-9, Little Eva 8-2, Wangy 7-6, Mavourneen 7-4, Wee Lassie 7-0.

Desert Plate.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Honey 9-12, Axis 9-7, British 9-5, Nernon 9-2, Logie 9-1, Ironchest 8-13, Bottaway 8-12, Garland 8-11, Joker 8-3, Ayala 8-2, Three-fifty 8-0, Turk 7-5.

Punjab C. B. Cup. R. C.
Prithy Boy 10-10, Gold Flake 10-10, Seatrip 10-10, Black Buck 10-10, Hardware 10-9.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

HEATED DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

There was a heated discussion lasting for four hours at this evening's meeting of the Belgal Legislative Council, when Sir Surendranath Banerjee moved, that the Calcutta Municipal Bill be circulated for public opinion. Most of the Mahomedan members opposed the bill, because no special electorate was created for the Mahomedans. Moulvi Nasim Ali, said that it was a pity that in the first year of the Reforms, the Mahomedans should be compelled to feel what Swaraj would be. The Mahommedans would not have Swaraj in this country if they could not really protect their own interest. They were prepared to leave the Council if their interest was not protected. Discussion was not concluded, when the Council adjourned.

AN ARCHITECT'S BILL.

IMPROVEMENT TRUSTEES' OBJECTION.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday, Mr. F.G. Turner presiding, when consideration was given to a proposition moved by the Hon. Mr. P.C. Sethna that the Trustees should consider what fees Mr. F.G.B. Hawkins be permitted to charge for the work done by him for the Port Trust, during his spare hours in accordance with the permission accorded to him.

Mr. Sethna said the Bombay Port Trust asked for the loan of the services of Mr. Hawkins in January 1926. The Trustees were divided in their opinion, but by a majority his services were loaned. The majority were influenced by the recommendation of the Chief Engineer to the Trustees that in his capacity as Architect to the Improvement Trust Mr. Hawkins did not get sufficient scope for designing plans and, therefore, he might be given that opportunity. It was a matter of secondary importance, then, as to what amount Mr. Hawkins was to receive. In fact, if the Improvement Trustees had any idea that the amount was to be large they would have withheld their consent. Mr. Sethna pointed out that Mr. Hawkins had prepared for the Port Trustees four sets of plans, and he was already paid by the Trust Rs. 17,000 for the first two sets of plans. Two sets of plans were not approved by the Port Trust and he demanded Rs. 17,000 for same and Rs. 18,000 for the two sets approved by them. On Mr. Hawkins' own admission he finished the work in nine months, so that for the four sets of plans he got Rs. 52,000 from the Port Trust. Mr. Hawkins was allowed to do work for the Port Trust in his spare hours and he finished the work in nine months. In those nine months his salary for working full time with the Improvement Trust, at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per month, amounted to Rs. 11,700. For the work he did in his spare hours, Mr. Hawkins demanded from the Port Trust as much as four and half times that amount, which, to say the least, was scandalous. Another architect, who was consulted, gave it as his opinion that these plans would have taken 600 hours for each set and consequently the whole work would have taken 2,400 hours.

Mr. Hatch said that 600 hours for two sets of plans meant 1,200 hours in all.

Mr. Sethna was prepared to accept Mr. Hatch's estimate and observed that if the four sets of plans took 1,200 hours then it amounted to Mr. Hawkins devoting 5½ hours every day to the Port Trust work, in addition to putting in full time as an officer of the Improvement Trust, which was a physical impossibility. They should add to this another half-hour day which, it was estimated, Mr. Hawkins would give for personal supervision to the construction of the Port Trust buildings. In such a case, said Mr. Sethna, it was a practice with other bodies that an officer who so worked for another body should only receive such payment as would be sanctioned by the body lending his services. He, therefore, suggested that the Improvement Trust should lay down what amount Mr. Hawkins should charge to the Port Trust.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said it was not so much a matter of what fees the Port Trust chose to pay to Mr. Hawkins. He was always oppose to allow Mr. Hawkins to work for other bodies and if Mr. Sethna's figures were correct, Mr. Hawkins must have neglected his duties with the Improvement Trust, if he gave 5½ hours a day to the Port Trust. It was their duty to enquire into that, said Mr. Cowasji.

Sir Lawless Hepper said when he agreed to allow Mr. Hawkins to work for the Port Trust he had no idea that Mr. Hawkins intended to charge them anything like the figures mentioned by Mr. Sethna.

The Municipal Commissioner agreed with Mr. Cowasji and consequently moved an amendment that the Chairman should ascertain the number of hours which Mr. Hawkins gave to the work he did for the Port Trustees in connection with the four sets of plans and consequently whether the work of the Improvement Trust suffered in any way. Further, Mr. Hawkins should report to the Improvement Trust what fees he had already been paid and what more he was claiming from the Port Trust.

Some more Trustees also took part in the discussion and spoke in favour of the amendment moved by Mr. Clayton, which was passed unanimously.

INDIAN TARIFF COMMISSION.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Nov. 29.

At the second day's session of the Indian Fiscal Commission, representatives of the Import Grain Merchants Association gave evidence. Seth Shankatri said that they wanted protection only for articles India could manufacture. The grain importers wanted free export. Last year Government duties operated very disastrously to the grain merchants. They would want six months notice if Government rushed to impose any duties in grain.

Seth Isardas spoke in Gujrati which was translated into English. Sind, he said, was ruined last year by the auction system which is somewhat like export duty. It dealt a heavy blow to the poor cultivators. The prices did not rise in proportion but fell. Scarcity might be avoided as occasion arose by prohibition of export and not by export duty. All revenue obtained by export duty should, he thought, be applied to irrigation. He had no objection to export duty on cotton, but not on grain.

Mr. R.F. Keeling, Manager, Sind Flour Mills, said that anything which might increase the cost of raw material or machinery would be detrimental to the interests of consumers and factories. He was against import duties on machinery. He was in favour of free trade but could not suggest any particular fiscal arrangement to benefit his industry. He wanted no interference and would not advocate export duty, because it would diminish the growth of wheat. He would allow the cultivator to have full benefit of the rise in world's prices. The general assertion that special shipping facilities were given to the dealers in seaports was not correct. Up-country dealers had been getting better facilities. He was not concerned who carried his goods. If Indian shipping companies offered better facilities he would be pleased. A moderate export duty would not affect this trade; but removal of import duties on milling machinery would be welcome.

Mr. Copeland of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co. said he was for free trade rather than protection. Export duty was found to have an adverse effect when there was effective competition ontside. He was not in favour of any export or import duty, except a small duty for revenue purposes.

The President asked:—If it is so advantageous to buy and sell goods in the cheapest market why have all civilised countries adopted protection?

Mr. Copeland said:—Your question is difficult to answer but even if all countries have protection, I still advocate free trade for India.

WAZIR RAIDS ON BALUCHISTAN.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR BARSHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Nov. 29.

A Press Comunique states:—On the 24th November news was received that a large body of Wazirs and other raiders had left Shahjuji in Afghanistan and were approaching the Baluchistan border with the intention of raiding into the British territory. Three columns were sent out, two from Piskin and one from Hindubagh, in order to intercept them. One of the columns from Pishin came up with the raiders near Barshore, 21 miles from Pishin, on the 26th November. The strength of the raiding party was about 250 rifles, whereas the column numbered 80 and two British officers. Although outnumbered, the column fought gallantly until both the British officers were killed and the senior Indian officer wounded. Details are still awaited but it is thought that about 25 sepoys were killed, and many more wounded, of whom 20 were carried off by the raiders who, after sacking the Barshore village, started back for the border. When passing Haji Killa, a small levy post about 20 miles from Hindubagh, they called on the Zhob Levy Subedar in charge to surrender but on his refusing they made off after killing three levies whom they caught outside. It is not known whether the two other columns have yet got into touch with the raiders.

It is believed that this raiding party from Afghanistan was chiefly drawn from a column of recalcitrant Wazirs who took refuge from Waziristan in Afghanistan some months ago and were removed by the Afghan Government to the neighbourhood of Shahjuji, about 100 miles from the Baluchistan border. According to our information the local Governor at Kalat-i-Gildai issued orders for them to be stopped as soon as the news reached him that they were planning a raid on British territory but the news either reached him too late or his orders were disregarded. Full report of this very grave violation of the frontier was telegraphed on receipt to Sir Henry Dobbs, who has not yet left Kabul, with instructions that he should address the Afghan Government, at once calling for the immediate return of any prisoners that the raiders may have taken with them to Afghan territory and pressing on the Afghan Government the urgent necessity for taking drastic measures against the raiders themselves.

JALLIANWALLA BAGH MEMORIAL.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 30.

Mr. Girdharilal wires:—

Since the publication of the last list, the following further subscriptions for the Jalianwalla Bagh Memorial Fund have been received:—Dalhousie Rs. 25, Hissar Rs. 265, Lahore (through Central Bank) Rs. 9626, Hafizabad Rs. 19, Jullundar Rs. 15, Tobateksingh Rs. 33, Jhabran Rs. 12, Pathankot Rs. 329, Amritsar Rs. 152, Amballa Rs. 100, Lahore Rs. 1398, Bhera Rs. 130, Jhelum Rs. 82, Sirsa Rs. 41, Kulu Rs. 5, Dharmsala Rs. 28, Multan Rs. 172, Rawalpindi Rs. 15, Hathras Rs. 10, Allahabad Rs. 2104, (through Mr. Pratap) Cawnpore Rs. 16, Gorakhpur Rs. 50, (through Dr. Kitchlew) Rs. 69, Akola Rs. 12, Jheria, Rs. 11, Calcutta Rs. 58, Bombay (through Central Bank) Rs. 207, Sabarmati Rs. 51, Dharbhanga Rs. 51, Alipur Rs. 100, Tata (Sindh) Rs. 223, Delhi Rs. 10, Jaipur Rs. 39, Bettiah Rs. 41, Faridkot Rs. 10, Astoria (America) Rs. 25, Nyasaland (Africa) Rs. 222, London Rs. 1455, Canadian Indians (through Sirdar Paira Singh) Rs. 637, Baghdad Rs. 5 and Rs. 34, in small sums from Lyallpur, Rohtak Gurdaspur, Sargodha, Bindki, Barasarai, Rajahaji, Motihari, Makrana Jammu and anonymous.

Those who have not yet paid their contributions are requested to remit the same without any further delay. Individuals or committees will please send immediately the balances of this fund lying with them. Delay in receipt of subscriptions will naturally interfere with the early construction of this great national memorial.

SIKH LEADERS' MEETING.

A CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 30.

An Amritsar correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" in its issue of the 29th instant alleges that the Sikh leaders were arrested at Ajnala in a meeting convened by the District Congress Committee. This is absolutely false. It was purely a religious meeting, called by the district Gurdwara Committee. The Deputy Commissioner also admits in the court that the 'Dewan' was convened by the district Gurdwara Committee.

ULSTER ATTITUDE.

REFUSES TO ENTER ALL-IRELAND PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 7 p.m. Nov. 30.

The Ulster Parliament opened to-day. Sir James Craig, after describing his conversations with Mr. Lloyd George, said that Ulster refused to enter an All-Ireland Parliament under the present conditions, but was prepared to discuss other avenues. He was not now pressing for the publication of correspondence, but, if necessary would publish it without permission, no matter what, the consequences were.

Sir Craig concluded by reading the following statement agreed upon between Mr. Lloyd George and himself:—"By Tuesday next either the negotiations will have broken down or the Prime Minister will send me new proposals for the consideration of the Cabinet. In the meantime the rights of Ulster will in no way be sacrificed or compromised."

NOT TO ENTER SINN FEIN GOVERNMENT.

SIR JAMES CRAIG'S BLUSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 30.

In his speech to the Ulster Parliament Sir James Craig said when he was invited to meet Mr. Lloyd George on November 5th "Black Saturday," Mr. Lloyd George ran roughly through the proposed basis for discussion. He told the Premier, however, that the thing was utterly impossible and if such a proposal were entertained by the Ulster Cabinet or the people, they would have to find a new leader, for he would not touch it.

It was undesirable to mention the nature of the proposals but newspapers were fairly accurate in describing them as a scheme for an all-Ireland Parliament. Ulster would not have it but there were other avenues to explore and they were prepared to talk them over in conference and do the utmost to reach peace which they desired perhaps more than any other people. "We want," he said, "British Government to understand finally that this is not the determination of Ulster's cabinet or Parliament alone but is the determination of the whole people of Ulster not to enter Sinn Fein Government under the present conditions. We will neither be intimidated nor coerced, no matter what action they take. We are not blocking the way to settlement." Sir James Craig then read the agreed statement and added, "The significance of the statement is that one more week only is given to say yes or no. That means that Sinn Fein, fully alive as it is now to our unflinching determination not to enter all-Ireland parliament, has either got to say by December 6th that they will continue to work for settlement or negotiations are broken off. We stand free of blame in connection with the negotiations if they break down."

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

NOT SO UNBENDING AS AT FIRST APPEARS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
London, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 30.

The morning papers anxiously comment on Sir James Craig's speech and there is some outspoken criticism on Ulster's unyielding spirit, but further examination shows that Ulster is not so unbending as at first appears and Sir James Craig does not exclude the possibility of future all-Ireland parliament, confining his objection to the present. Apparently Ulster wants Sinn Fein to establish Southern parliament and give proof of its governing capacity before inviting Ulster to co-operate. It is hoped that the dangerous question of allegiance will be surmounted as Sinn Fein objection is confined to the formality of oath. There is a possibility that as the Crown does not desire to be dragged in, the Crown may suggest a solution of this controversy.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

A NEW PHASE.

DEAD-LOCK EVADED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 30.

Instead of the threatened deadlock in the Irish situation, it has entered a new phase by the meeting of Sinn Feiners with the Prime Minister, when, it is understood, they considered an entirely new set of proposals.

ULSTER'S SAFETY MEASURE.

5700 MORE "SPECIAL CONSTABLES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 30.

In the Ulster Parliament, Sir James Craig stated that, owing to Sinn Fein outrages, the Cabinet had authorised the enrolment of 5,700 special constables. The Government of North Ireland was determined to protect life and property, regardless of cost.

REDUCTION OF SHIPPING ESTIMATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 30.

Melbourne.—The House of Representatives has rejected the motion, reducing shipping estimates, thus ensuring the continuance of the Commonwealth shipping line.

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE COMMENCES SITTING.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
TIRUR, Nov. 29.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the recent train tragedy, commenced sitting here to-day. The enquiry was open. The first witness, A. H. Reeve, Traffic Inspector, South Indian Railway, Tirur, in the course of examination, put in a statement, which showed all despatches of prisoners from 2nd September to 19th November. He stated that the van No. 1711 had not been used for taking prisoners on former occasions. He had not examined it in detail on 19th November as it was dark by the time unloading of materials (telegraph wires, bolts, etc.) was completed. He had since examined the van and found that the wire gauze had been blocked with paint-mesh, and also was much smaller than any other. He said that before the prisoners were put in, the van was cleaned and disinfected with violi. He said that in the luggage van No. 8 which is sister van to No. 1711, according to station records, one hundred and twenty-two prisoners were taken to Coimbatore, on a previous occasion. When the Sub-Magistrate asked him accommodation for two hundred prisoners to be sent to Bellary he told him that he had only two vans, one small and one large. The large one referred to was van No. 1711.

EVIDENCE OF SERGT. R. H. ANDREWS.

Sergt. R. H. Andrews, of Reserve Police Force, who was in charge of the prisoners, was the next witness and stated that after the van was emptied he got in, looked round and found nothing wrong. For remarks he did not look particularly at wire gauze over venetians. The prisoners were given food and plenty of water at 5 p.m. in sub-jail, and they were found healthy when he took charge of them. On reaching Shoranur he got down and went to the van and heard the prisoners shouting for water. He told them that they would get water at Podanur. It was about 8-30 p.m. when he reached Shoranur and he did not open the doors of the van. He had taken the prisoners on fifteen occasions in similar vans and had never given water to them at Shoranur. At Olavakode he again got down and went to the van, but heard nothing unusual. There was not so much noise in the van as at Shoranur, but the prisoners asked for water. He told them again that they would be given water at Podanur and wired to Podanur to keep six buckets of water ready. Thereafter reaching Podanur he took water from the Station Master and went to the van, opened the front compartment and found all prisoners lying down, some on shelves, while others were groaning. Realising some unfortunate disaster had occurred, he opened the other two compartments and found the prisoners therein the same state. He sluiced water into the compartment and took the prisoners out with the help of the escort and railway staff and sent for medical aid. The doctors revived by artificial respiration as many as they could. The dead bodies were replaced in the van and taken back to Tirur. It was 12-30 when they reached Podanur.

OPERATION IN MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Nov. 29.

The troops in Malabar are now moving to areas alloted to them. After the conclusion of the drive, a detachment of 2/9 Gurkhas operating from Perintalmanna raided Ponniyankurishin, killing five rebels. Five hundered rebels are reported to have collected about Arikkod.

THE KING AND IRELAND,

THE PRINCE AND INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The King's desire for peace in Ireland was instantly heeded by Mr. Lloyd George, who invited the rebel De Valera and his comrades to round-table conference, and set at liberty the important Sinn Feiners. And now, at a similar "earnest wish" of the King, expressed through his son, the charming Prince, is it too much to expect Lord Reading to act in the same bold and courageous manner and summon Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers to a conference with the Government and the Co-operators?

Events in Europe are certainly very favourable for the settlement of the Khilafat question and with a little pressure from the Government of India, England may pacify the irritated feeling of her Moslem subjects.

As regards Swaraj, I think India's case will be met if an Amending Bill is passed in the English Parliament to the effect that, after the lapse of the 10 years' period, the Indian Imperial Legislature and the Council of State should jointly decide what further subjects should be transferred and which should remain reserved. Thus India will have Swaraj now but it will come into force after the lapse of the 10 years' period. At any rate the question of Swaraj and that of the Punjab wrongs can be more easily settled by a round table conference than by one party spreading "the spirit of revolt" and the other party making all the preparations for "repression and necessary action".—Yours, etc.

JOE.

Bandra, Nov. 30.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF WEST INDIES.

MR. WOOD TO ENQUIRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 30.

Mr. Wood, Under-Secretary for Colonies, has sailed for the West Indies to enquire into the administrative problems there and to consider necessary changes.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET

DEFICIT OF 8 LAKHS EXPECTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday. Mr. H. P. Mody presiding when consideration was given to the Budget Estimates for the year 1922-23. The figures are given in thousands and the following is a summary of the note put up by the Municipal Commissioner:—

With the meagre details available at this early date, I estimate the following additions to our Revenues over and above the amounts anticipated when framing the Budget Estimates for 1921-22:—

ADDITIONAL INCOME.

General Tax Rs. 460; Fire Tax Rs. 15; Wheel Tax Rs. 40; Town Duties Rs. 100; Octroi Duties Rs. 500; Interest and Profit on Investment of Surplus Loan and other balances Rs. 150; Water Tax Rs. 200; Primary Education Rs. 103; Markets and Slaughter Houses Rs. 30; Rebate from Loan Funds to Revenue Rs. 316; Savings anticipated in all Departments Rs. 504; Total Rs. 2,158.

LIABILITIES.

Against these assets the following liabilities stood on 31st October 1921:—

Deficit for 1921-22 Rs. 1,145; Additional Grants for Service Heads Rs. 868; Additional Grants for Plant and Machinery Rs. 475; Additional Grants (Estimated) for Statement D. Rs. 300; Bituminous Construction of Roads Rs. 500; Additional Plant and Machinery for Markets Rs. 25; Write down of 3½ per cent Government Paper to 60 per cent Rs. 110; Transferred to Lands and Buildings Fund and to Street Improvement Grant of receipts from sales of land and setforward Rs. 307; and Advances Rs. 270; Total 3,800.

The Surplus Cash Balance at the close of 1921-22 may, therefore, if these estimates prove to be accurate, be put at Rs. 1,100.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1922-23.

The estimate for the year is placed at Rs. 27,493 being in advance of the estimated outlay for 1921-22 by Rs. 5,011 mainly under the following services:—

Education, Primary Rs. 510; Public Health Rs. 77; Street Cleansing and Conservancy Rs. 222; Roads and Overbridges Rs. 1,374; Drainage and Sluices Rs. 134; Contribution to C. I. Trust Rs. 184; Increases to staff Rs. 195; Debt Rs. 1,936; and Adjustment of accrued interest outstanding Rs. 522 Total Rs. 5,154.

The increase in Primary Education and Contribution to City Improvement Trust call for no special remarks as they are the natural outcome of our educational policy and our increased receipts from General Tax. Improvements in the Public Health administration account for an increase of Rs. 77 and the arrangements recently approved by the Corporation for Staff, etc., for road cleansing purposes will entail an additional cost of Rs. 222 under Street Cleansing and Conservancy. The increase of Rs. 1,374 under Roads and Overbridges includes Rs. 1,000 for Bituminous construction of roads, Rs. 244 for the purchase of Plant and Machinery and an increase of Rs. 100 for materials under Oiling and Tarring. Increased cost of fuel is mainly responsible for the extra provision of Rs. 134 under Drainage and Sewerage. The increase of Rs. 195 to the staff is to provide for increases in the salaries of certain officers already approved by a Sub-Committee, and in those of the staff of the Engineering Branches as to which proposals will shortly be submitted. The charges for Debt which show an increase of Rs. 1,936 are due to proposed borrowings for improvements required in connection with the water supply, drainage and the development of roads communications and open spaces in the City. The sum of Rs. 522 is the first instalment provided in the scheme approved by the Corporation for the adoption of the accrual system of accounts.

INCOME FOR 1922-23.

Against an income in 1921-22 of Rs. 21,337 I estimate the Income for 1922-23 at Rs. 26,676 or an increase of Rs. 5,339. It will be obvious that with the development of the City and the heavy expenditure being incurred on the improvement of its water supply the rates of taxation prevailing in 1921-22 cannot be maintained. I have found it necessary therefore to raise the General Tax from 9¼ per cent to 11 per cent the Fire Tax from 3/8 per cent to ½ per cent the Water rate on rateable value from 3 per cent to 3½ per cent and to fix the rates for meter measurement per 1,000 gallons. For general and domestic purposes the rate was proposed at as. 4 per thousand gallons; for milch cattle stubbles as. 8; for mills as. 12; for suburban areas as. 4; for railways, Port Trust and hospitals as. 8.

GENERAL TAX.

In fixing the General Tax at only 11 per cent I have had in view the possibility of a revision of the Rent Acts making legal an enhancement of the present limit of 10 per cent. on the rentals of January 1916. But the time which must elapse before such legislation can be introduced is so uncertain that it would be obviously unsafe to speculate on a hypothetical increase the extent of which either in percentage or amount it is not yet possible to state. That some increase will accrue is likely and therefore though it is certain that the effect on our revenues can only be felt some months after legislation is passed, I have deliberately limited the tax to 11 per cent and budgetted for a deficit of slightly over 8 Lakhs. I have no hesitation in assuring the Corporation and through it the citizens of Bombay that should the receipts from the General Tax in consequence of an increase in rental values be more than adequate to meet the deficit, I shall be prepared to recommend, in the absence of increased liabilities approved by the Corporation, that such increased receipts shall be returned to the tax-payers on the earliest occasion possible in the shape of reduced taxation. The Fire tax I have raised from 3/8 per cent to ½ per cent as although this is calculated to produce a slight excess of Income over Expenditure the taxation of 3/8 per cent in 1921-22 is expected to result in a deficit of Rs. 80, and it is undesirable that there should be deficits in two succeeding years, as the sum to the credit of the Fire Brigade does not permit of it. I am aware that questions in connection with Fire Insurance are interwoven with the question of taxation for Fire purposes and on a convenient opportunity I shall further examine the question of the obligations of the Fire Insurance Companies. In meeting the increased expenditure on Water Works Accounts I have endeavoured as far as possible to distribute the burden between those paying the tax on rateable value and those for water consumed by meter measurement. Until such times as our revenues expand on the completion of the new Water Works the Public Bodies and Trade must contribute their quota to the enhanced expenditure. The other items do not call for much explanation. The receipts from Primary Education are higher by Rs. 370 owing to enhanced Government contribution. I anticipate an increase of Rs. 350 in Wheel Tax owing to the revised rates of taxation recently sanctioned by Government. With increased borrowings our interest on investments of Surplus Balances must go up and our Miscellaneous Receipts must rise with the expansion of the City. The Halalkhore Tax must show an increase owing to the increased building operations. The Income estimated for 1922-23 is Rs. 26,676 and Expenditure estimated Rs. 27,493.

The Governor of the Punjab received a welcome address from Bhera Municipal Committee, yesterday, and when at Mona he visited the Remount Depot and reached Sargodha where the Zemindar colonists presented an address expressing feelings of loyalty and aloofness from the present political agitation which in their opinion led to nothing but disaster.—(A. P.)

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S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December 1, 1921.

GOVERNMENT & MUNICIPALITIES.

The Government of Bombay, in their recent resolution regarding N. C. O. Municipalities have only taken on, as an eminent critic on the system of local government at present obtaining in England, points put, "the warrior spirit which fear breeds, and is more than ever determined to do battle in defence of its threatened privileges." They have made the people realise that the possession and maintenance of even the most elementary rights of self-government more than ever depend upon the conduct of the national struggle for Swaraj. The warrior spirit is, perhaps, too mild a phrase for the minatory attitude transparent in the Government resolution. The psychology behind the attitude may need elucidation. But the action itself of the Government should need little or no explanation. Those, who have studied the history of the actual working of the several legislative enactments on the present subject, have long been disgusted at the continued disingenuousness betrayed by Government in their periodic indulgence in pious declarations and vague phraseology. They are, therefore, free to acknowledge their gratitude to the advisers who have dragged them into the open. The melancholy story of Government policy is a long one. It is not necessary here to trace its development since its beginning nearly four decades ago. It is acknowledged, indirectly of course, even by the framers of the "Reforms." They realised that the people were defrauded of the control that was "long since intended and promised" to be made over to them. They admitted that their first and immediate task" was, therefore, to make "a living reality of local self-government." They did not want that municipal matters should be to "some extent" under the popular control. Their aim was to bring them "entirely" under such control.

These bold pronouncements had only one value for the Government in this country. They were useful only as decorative adjuncts for disguising their traditional practice. The Government of India resolution of 1918 naturally translated the "first and immediate task" as the "gradual removal of unnecessary Government control"—the process to work only so far as to be "compatible with safety." Political education was recommended by the authors of the "Reforms" to take precedence of "considerations of departmental efficiency." The recommendation, strange as it may seem, was made to justify the special nomination of a Municipal Commissioner on the plea that the every-day administration "necessarily should be efficiently carried on." The "entire" and "complete popular control" of the "Reforms" report was interpreted in the resolution by an ambiguous "general control" of the corporations. The "Liberals" and their followers were, however, at the time in a hurry to accept the "boons" and they were too busy seeking insignificant adjustments in the imperial and provincial administrations to detect the difference. They lost sight of Gokhale's warning that in the matter of local self-government Government, by almost an irony of fate, manage to do "just the thing which the people do not care for." That is precisely the thing Government actually did. And, had it not been for the opportune action of the Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Surat municipalities, we wonder how long the disingenuous policy would have continued being imposed. Speculations about the consequence of similar actions by municipalities in other countries may be interesting. But they would be practically useless, for, there is absolutely no analogy between recognised western systems of local self-government and their parody in this country. The custom of Government nomination, the impotency of the Chairman, the limited franchise, the conduct of business in a foreign language, the fetish of efficiency, an irremovable executive, the non-existent power of the purse and finally the absolute authority of the Collectors and the Divisional Commissioners, all these combine their worst features. The latest Bombay Government resolution on the subject drives the last nail into the coffin of local self-government. It describes "the extent of the independent authority of Municipalities" thus: "Apart from the authority they thus derive from Government they have no authority at all." The description has no doubt more than a family resemblance to the authoritative definition of the Prussian system of local government which has been defined as "the Agent within the Municipal area of the Central Government, and in this capacity it is independent of the control of the Town Council." But it would be paying an undeserved compliment to the system here prevalent if it were to be recognised as a faithful copy of the Prussian system. It is, in practice, decidedly worse than that. The authors of the "Reforms" have prescribed a test. They say that if their "proposals for changes on the higher levels are to be a success, there must be no hesitation or paltering about changes in local bodies." The test has been applied. The recent resolution of the Government is a final and conclusive proof of the utter failure of those changes. It has cured us of the mesmerism that made us dependent on Government benevolence. Everything, as we said, now depends on the efforts of the people, on their unerring conduct of the national struggle. Government, while defining the exact position, have done the rational thing in exposing their own traditional cant about local self-government.

UNFAVOURABLE BALANCE.

The summary introducing the annual review of the trade of India for 1920-21 tries to establish three main conclusions. "Firstly, inspite of the increasing imports of April-December 1920, the true slump in India's trade began with the decline of her exports from the high water mark of 31½ crores in March 1920. . . . . Secondly, and by implication, the imports of 1920, although their volume turned the balance of trade against India, are proof, not of financial weakness but of financial strength built up during the War. Thirdly, her currency is in better trim than that of most European countries. Her goods are still in demand and merely await the slower return to normal trade conditions in Europe and America." The first of these conclusions is at best only of academic importance; the second is grossly misleading; the third, if true, is the most serious indictment of the Indian Government for their apathy to concert measures for the trade revival of India in spite of the fact that "her goods are still in demand" though her exports continue to drop for want of proper means of obtaining payment from the foreign purchaser. The following table gives the most important feature of the trade of India,—its large credit balance,—and the tragic fate of that feature during the last fiscal year:

Quinquennial Average	Imports crores of rupees	Exports
1899-1900 to 1903-4	84.68	124.92
1904-5 to 1908-9	119.85	165.44
1909-10 to 1913-14	151.67	224.23
For the year		
1914-15	144.93	182.17
1915-16	138.17	199.48
1915-17	160.25	247.36
1917-18	164.35	244.90
1918-19	188.56	255.32
1919-20	221.70	332.76
1920-21	349.14	265.93

For twenty years, without going much further back, though the same tale would be told if we did, we had an unbroken record of the balance of trade being in our favour, which neither wars nor famines nor virulent epidemics were able entirely to destroy. A single year of unchecked Haileyism has proved the death warrant of this prosperous trade boom; a six months' spell of the reverse councils has dealt a blow to our foreign trade from which it has not even now recovered. For the latest figures available for the first seven months of the current year show our imports to be 147.90 crores as against the 191.39 crores for the corresponding period of last year, and exports to be 121.28 crores against 151.14 crores of the corresponding period last year. Ever since Lord Reading, in his reply to the address from the Indian Merchants' Chamber, struck the note, it has become fashionable in the official world to descant upon world factors in extenuation of their own incompetence; and the latest annual trade review is not free from this prevailing taint. But no amount of camouflage can conceal or explain away the fact that from an average annual excess of exports of 78 crores a year in the pre-war quinquennium, we are now reduced to an unfavourable balance against us of 79 crores in a single year. The importance of a good export balance in our favour is not properly realised by those who forget that it is out of this margin that we can manage to pay the heavy tribute in the form of "Home" Charges that the British connection annualy demands from us. Any year that the exports fall off, the "Home" Charges do not take a holiday, but are rather still more multiplied by the consequent increase in India's foreign indebtedness. It is impossible to say how far the last 7½ per cent sterling loan was directly traceable to this unfortunate condition of our trade during the year; but the reference to the loan will be useful to impress upon the Indian public the penalty that the British domination will demand from us in any year that our trade is less prosperous. In emphasising this feature of our foreign trade, we are not, for the moment at least, concerned with that other count in the indictment that the gross figure of the trade returns are by no means a reliable barometer to judge of our national prosperity. What we are specially concerned with here is the complacent manner in which our official apologist announces the fact or rather his conclusion that "our goods still continue in good demand". Only the Government of India have not seen fit to adopt any measures properly to market those goods! If anything, they attempted to penalise the trade of India by their artificial raising of the exchange. And this while every European country, including Great Britain, is endeavouring to frame Exports Credits Schemes, travelling Exhibitions and the like!

Before discussing the individual items in the trade account it is well to point out that the Government departments seem at last to have understood the difference in sensitiveness between imports and exports. The latter are far more readily susceptible to action like the reverse councils: the former show the effect of such factors, as the present Swadeshi campaign after six months, a year, or longer even. The heavy imports of 1920-21 are held up by the compiler of the report as an indication of a sound position built up during the war. We do not think so. Of the principal items in the imports schedule, cotton goods, twist and yarn accounted for Rs. 102.12 crores as against the 66.39 crores in 1913-14. But while in 1913-14, the total imports of piece-goods amounted to 3,159.3 yards, in the last year they totalled 1,491.3 million yards. Of the twist and yarn we imported 44.171 million lbs. in 1913-14 as against 47.333 million lbs. in the last year under the same heading. So that the increase of nearly 36 crores in value represents an actual diminution in quantity, the difference in value having been paid to the foreign manufacturer in the shape of high prices. A point of detail, but nevertheless of some importance at the moment while the Fiscal Commission is holding its inquiry, is that the increase in the prices of piece-goods of all kinds was, as shown by the figures of this review, something like 300 per cent as compared to the pre-war year, while the highest protective duty that the most bigoted protectionist could have dared to ask for could not exceed 100 per cent. if even so much. We have taken cotton goods first, because they represent what the author of the report calls a three power standard in the Indian import schedule, i.e. they are equal in value to any three other articles in the schedule. But the same story of high prices and low quantitities is told by the other items. Iron and steel goods accounted for 24.27 crores in 1913-14 and for 55.39 crores in 1920-21; but the quantity of iron and steel goods imported in the former year was 1,018,248 tons as against the 711,900 tons in the last year. It is regrettable that the detailed tables given in the appendix do not give figures of quantities for the other metals and for machinery, but there is no reason to drop the assumption that there, too, high prices and low quantities are the rule. In the case of machinery, the imports may have been originally designed for new ventures calculated to pay; but the heavy prices paid for them, which were rendered still more heavy owing to a fall in the value of the rupee, subsequent to the placing of the orders, necessarily render the financial prospects of these industries extremely gloomy, as much on account of the initial overcapitalisation due to the nigh price paid for plant and machinery, as owing to the subsequent trade depression and fall in prices all the world over. The contention, therefore, that the heavy imports indicate the financial strength of our industry, built up during war time, could hold good only if we assume that all these imports were on account of the old established, well settled firms, with respectable reserve funds, ordering the plant and machinery merely to make good the war-time wastage—an assumption entirely unsupported by facts.

The third conclusion of the review is not worth serious notice in face of the fundamental weakness of the Indian currency system as now established by bitter experience. A point, however, of much greater interest for the moment, and especially in view of the reference to the Fiscal Commission, is the direction of the main branches of our foreign trade. In almost every important item in the imports and exports schedule, the old preponderant pre-eminence of the United Kingdom is rapidly being threatened by Japan and the United States. In 1913-14 the United Kingdom supplied us with 97 per cent of the total piece-goods imported, while Japan contributed .3 per cent and the United States a like amount. In the last year's accounts the share of the United Kingdom appears to be 85 per cen, of Japan 11.3 per cent or a rise in eight years of 37 times, and the United States 9 per cent. In machinery and mill-work the United Kingdom supplied 90 per cent in 1913-14, Japan had no share and the United States .3 per cent. In the latest acounts, the United Kingdom has a 79 per cent share, the United States 17 per cent and Japan 5 per cent. It is to be noted that the old customers in Ceneral Europe are already beginning to recover their lost ground, and if trade with them is freed from all restraints and prejudices, the position of the United Kingdom would probably decline still further. The same general rule holds good in the case of exports, and also in connection with the other British Dominions, with the general conclusion that our best customers lie outside the Empire. Would it then be to the benefit of India to consider any scheme of Imperial Preference?

Notes of the Day

India Through French Eyes.

The great interest taken in the present political condition of India by the educated mind of France is evidenced from the greater space now given by French journals, magazines, and reviews to Indian affairs. "Les Annales," the widely known and popular French weekly, has devoted a special article to India in one of its recent numbers. It has given a photograph of Mahatma Gandhi, in which he figures as a bearded Mahomedan with a huge turban. One is inclined, however, to forgive the total and ludicrous inaccuracy of the photograph, for the wonderfully accurate account of conditions in India which accompanies it. Great events it says, have happened in India, during the last few years. "A prophet has arisen and his name is a word to conjure with. He is Gandhi, whom millions of his adepts have surnamed the Mahatma. It is prophet who is a highly cultivated soul has passed a portion of his life in English prisons and has now realized his Utopia, the reconciliation of Hindus and Mahomedans in face of the common enemy, i.e. the conqueror, England." And this French journal with inimitable irony proceeds to compare Gandhi with Lord Reading. "Suddenly Gandhi has become a power," it adds, "a power which cannot be brushed aside, a power whom the Viceroy Lord Reading would like to bring over to his side. But Gandhi is not a saleable quantity. A lawyer with a high reputation, he has sacrificed his position for the cause. Clad like the poorest of the poor, he lives only on fruit, rice and milk and prepares his own frugal repast with his own hands. Lord Reading, once an advocate like him, but enriched and ennobled during his professional career, would have liked the prophet to intervene personally with the Moplahs in order to persuade them to lay down their arms." Of course, in this last detail the French journal is wrong, because it has evidently not been in receipt of the latest information. It did not suit the authorities, and particularly that sweet-tongued autocrat, Lord Willingdon, to allow the Mahatma to use his influence with the Moplahs. The French journal proceeds to point out for the edification of its readers that although the Moplah revolt would be suppressed as others had been, by a Power which has ready at hand machine-guns, canons and aeroplanes, the significant fact remains that a new era has dawn over India, in that but for their ignorance Hindus and Muslims now realise that England would not have been able "to create a division in their ancestors and conquer them bit by bit." Now that they are united, they are awaiting with patience the realisation of their joint hopes as regards their common Motherland.

Britain and the Time-Spirit.

If the Egyptian boycott of British goods should spread, as it threatens to do, it will, together with the Irish, Indian and Burmese boycotts which are already at work, deal a serious blow to British industries, from the effects of which Great Britain may take decades to recover. Every boycott has at the back of it political grievance of one sort or another against Great Britain. That the nation which prides itself upon being the most "democratic" and "liberty-loving" on the face of the earth should be responsible for goading the peoples of four great countries like Ireland, India, Burma and Egypt, into adopting an unpleasant retaliatory measure of the type of a commercial boycott, shows that there is merely a veneer of democracy in the British nation and that the time-spirit of enightenment and love of liberty have yet to permeate it to effect any material change in its constitution. In the face of the boycott conducted by four nations, dozens of British industries fairs and scores of ships sent round the Empire to exhibit British manufactures will avail the nation little. Love for Britain among the peoples which have grievance against her cannot be engendered by beguilement of this type or by coercion. In its own vital interests, the British nation would do well to read the signs of the times aright and effect a change in the angle of its vision before it is too late.

Basra.

It is surprising that there should have been any doubt in any quarter in the country, least of all in legal quarters which should be well-informed about such matters, that Basra is not and never has been a British "possession.' That Basra would be a valuable acquisition to the British Empire from the strategic as well as commercial points of view is agreed on all hands. But, unfortunately or fortunately, it is not all things that are "desirable" that fall into one's lap. Basra has, no doubt, been in British occupation since the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey, but it has not been formally annexed to the British Empire. On the other hand, under the Treaty of Sevres, which has, however, still to be ratified, Mesopotamia, including Basra, has been made an Independent State, to wit, the Kingdom of Iraq. It is true the League of Nations has conferred on Great Britain the mandate for Mesopotamia, but the status of the population of a "mandated" territory is not the same as that of the regular "subjects" of the mandatory Power. They can only be described as protected persons, as was emphasised only the other day by the Committee of the League of Nations. If the people of Mesopotamia are "subjects" of any Power, they are subjects of the Kingdom of Iraq. We wonder that the Magistrate, whoever he is, who granted the remand of the Basra merchant to jail, did not deem it necessary to ask whether the accused was a British subject and, if not, whether extradition proceedings had been taken previous to his arrest. It is to be hoped that the present case would open the eyes of not only the Police and the magistracy, but also others in official and non-official circles who seem to have confused ideas about Britain's position in Mesopotamia.

Mr. Athavale's Ukase.

Mr. B. N. Athavale, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, issued, all of a sudden, yesterday, an order, unheard of in the annals of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, that no charge-sheets should be given to Press representatives or to the pleaders without his permission. Yesterday, when our representative called at the Court as usual he asked the Judicial Clerk of the Court to let him see the charge-sheets of the previous day. Our representative was astonished to be told by the Clerk that he had received orders from the Magistrate not to give charge-sheets to anybody. Our representative asked the Clerk to tell the Magistrate that he wished to have a look at the charge-sheets. On the Clerk conveying the request of our representative to Mr. Athavale, the latter asked, "What paper does he belong to?" On our representative replying, the Magistrate said he could not give the charge-sheets. While our representative was leaving the Court premises, the Magistrate said: "If the pleaders want the charge-sheets, they must apply to me first." It is difficult to make out what particular circumstance have prompted Mr. Athavale, alone of all the Presidency Magistrates, to issue this ban on pleaders and the Press. We are not aware that either the pleaders or the reporters have recently or at any time abused the privilege accorded to them of looking into the charge-sheets. We do not wish to say anything here about the ban on pleaders, for they will be able to fight for their rights, but what concerns us is the treatment accorded by the Magistrate to the Press. Mr. Athavale appears to overlook the fact that while the pleaders wish to look into the charge-sheets for their own private ends, the Press representatives do so not in any private interest but solely in the interest of the public. If it was merely formality he was standing on, Mr. Athavale had certainly no excuse to refuse, as he did, our representative's request to him personally yesterday. Since Mr. Athavale's ban extends to the entire Press, the latter must assert itself until Mr. Athavale sees the unwisdom of his step.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

TO BE NATIONAL ORGAN OF LABOUR

LABOUR NOT TO ESCHEW POLITICS

MR. BAPTISTA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT JHARIA.

In the course of the presidential address delivered by him at the second session of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Jharia yesterday, Mr. Joseph Baptista said:—

Comrades,

I have to thank you very heartily for the honour you have done me by electing me President of this Congress; but I deeply deplore the loss of Lala Lajpatrai's leadership at this particular juncture. The loss is aggravated by the diffidence I feel in occupying the chair in succession to so illustrious and industrious a champion of labour as Lala Lajpatrai. However, I have ventured to do so, confident that I will count upon your most cordial co-operation.

FIRST VICTORIES.

You are all aware that Trade Union Congresses were unknown in India till last year. When the project was first conceived failure was feared, but the moment its advent was announced, considerable interest was manifested which grew in volume till it culminated in a Sessions, absolutely unpredictable. The Presidential procession with 10,000 followers, flags and mottoes was an exceedingly impressive demonstration and extorted the admiration not only of the People, but even of the police by its unique combination of enthusiasm with discipline. At the Empire Theatre, 800 Trade Union delegates from all parts of India representing 60 Unions numbering 120,000 members gathered together to lay the foundations of the Labour Movement and discuss pressing problems. The proceedings lasted for three days revealing much animation, intelligence and eloquence, both masculine and feminine. I believe that the Bombay Congress can challenge comparison with any similar Congress in any part of the World in the first stage of the swaddling clothes. Its immediate achievements were a welcome declaration of Government attitude towards Trade Unions by the Governor of Bombay, and the acceptance by the Government of India of the Congress nominations for the Geneva Conference, thereby acknowledging that the Trade Union Congress is the most representative Labour Institution in India for the purposes of the Labour Organisation of the League of Nations. Under these circumstances I thought that the Bombay Congress would remain unrivalled for many a year. But I am delighted to observe that coal has beaten cotton, and I hasten to congratulate the Reception Committee upon its splendid performance, and to express my appreciation of the magnificent response of the Trade Unions of India and the Peoples of Jheriah. I trust our next victory will be an adequate representation of India on the staff of the League of Nations in order to enable us to contribute our share in the solution of the great problem of *"Pax et Panis."*

TRADE CONVENTIONS.

The World of Labour is clamouring for peace and bread but is groaning under the load of loans and stones. Capital apprehending catastrophe is endeavouring to perpetuate the present Balance of Power without incurring further costs by restraining rivalry in Dreadnoughts. But this does not go to the root of the evil. The root of the evil is the insatiable and ignoble concupiscence of capitalists. Most millionaires love lucre more than wife or life. Their cupidity inflames trade jealousies,—the prolific cause of war. Their cupidity is really responsible for the subjection of India, the British wars of conquest since the 18th Century and even the last war. The real remedy is to put a brake on this cupidity by fixing the maximum profit on capital by domestic legislation. They will then cease fleecing the producers and consumers by the trick of the lowest wages and the highest prices. This must be supplemented by placing International Trade under International Conventions so as to ensure the proper distribution of foodstuffs, raw materials, and manufactured articles according to the requirements of each State. This combination of domestic legislation and International conventions will facilitate the solution of the problems of unemployment, and the minimum wage, sufficient in the words of Pope Leo. XIII to maintain the worker "in reasonable and frugal comfort." No doubt this demands some altruism. Labour alone is capable of it for Labour readily responds to noble ideals founded on justice and fairplay. My hope is centred in the Labour Branch of the League of Nations. I believe that Peace, Goodwill and Happiness on Earth depend upon the International Solidarity of Labour comprising all classes of workers by head or hand, on sea or land. It is for this reason that the Labour of India must insist on its proper place on the League of Nations to play its part in promoting the Solidarity of Labour.

SWARAJ cum SWADESHI.

Descending from the International pedestal to the National plateau our first demand must be Swaraj for India. The Bureaucrats believe that there is nothing better on Earth than British rule just as Scotch teetotallers think that there is nothing better in Heaven than Scotch whiskey. But without National Government we cannot promote International Solidarity. Without political power we cannot solve economic problems. But Swaraj will not suffice. We must also have Swadeshi. It will be conceded that an intelligent industrious and civilised people ought to be politically and economically self-contained if no insurmountable obstacles are interposed by Nature. But many of my friends imagine that they can have Swadeshi before Swaraj. This is putting the cart before the horse. We may have Swaraj without Swadeshi, but we can never have Swadeshi without Swaraj. We may have some sort of Swadeshi by self-sacrifice and boycott but true Swadeshi can only be reached by Tariffs. Tariffs mean fiscal freedom. But fiscal freedom is utterly incompatible with foreign rule. Therefore, we must first seek Swaraj. Some say we shall get Swaraj through Swadeshi. They do not reckon with the political forces, and economic factors arrayed against them under a foreign rule.

Millowners, merchants, importers, under these cloaks, cover a multitude of sins, that impede the progress of the Charka and Swadeshi. Therefore, comrades, our battle-cry must be Swaraj cum Swadeshi, till International Trade is regulated by International conventions for the benefit of all nations.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Turning now from the form of Government to the reform of the Administration I would suggest the early establishment of a Ministry of Labour. The comparative indifference of Government to the vital interests and problems of Labour is intolerable considering that Labour constitutes 90 per cent of the population and contributes over 80 per cent to the coffers of Government. The labour problems demand an energetic policy and a generous budget even if half the Army has to be disbanded. It is a gigantic problem but chiefly the creation of British rule and commerce. The fate of Indian villages and industries prove it.

SWEET AUBURNS.

From time immemorial India has been divided into villages. There are now 750,000 villages. Already in the time of Manu these villages had developed into little Republics so well organised that they could defend themselves even if the Central Power perished. For this reason Kingdoms after Kingdoms and Dynasties after Dynasties tumbled to pieces like the walls of Jericho but these Republics smiled and stood firm as a rock like the See of Peer. The cultivator was venerated. Neither warrior nor robber molested him. The village land was held in common, tilled in common, and the harvest divided according to the needs of each family Priest, police, ba ber and blacksmith, each got his share for the services rendered. The village grant to the Exchequer was settled by the headman and the ryots. Taxation was based upon the principle of the Income tax—the maximum levied was 10 per cent. of the produce. Under this system these Sweet Auburns cheered the labouring swain till they were destroyed by the British system of Land Revenue and rack rents. Under the Moguls the assessment in Bengal rose only by 4½ million Rupees in 183 years (10½ to 14½) but under the John Bull's it rose by 12 millions in 25 years (14½ to 26). In Bombay on the fall of the Peshwa it rose by 10 millions in 4 years (8½ to 18). This inflation was arrested in Bengal by the Permanent Settlement, but under the Ryotwori Settlements it grew like Topsy rendering agriculture the refuge of the unemployed. The result is that 155 million acres of arable areas are lying fallow out of 370 millions, exclusive of forests and deserts. Many million landlords have become landless as their holdings passed into the hands of creditors. Zemindari Bengal is free from famines since 1793, but Ryotwari India is worse off than the Jews in captivity. Recurring famines and heavy assessments have so impoverished the people and impaired their physique that six millions were swept away by one short epidemic of influenza. The Government have done next to nothing to agriculturists though Germany and America furnish valuable measures. I believe the true solution lies in the restoration of the village Republics. It accords with the socialistic genius of the people with their joint family system and Islamic brotherhood. It ensures the economic basis of socialism by the practical nationalisation of Land, and furnishes 750,000 centres with democratic constitutions for constructing a real Social Democratic State.

INDUSTRIES.

I will now turn to Industries. India has long been famous as the Emporium of the World. For centuries there was a constant outflow of goods and inflow of gold. Pliny, the Elder, lamented the drain of gold from Rome to India. But this process was reversed under British rule. One of the most flourishing of our national industries was weaving. Almost every woman did some spinning in spare time like Margueritte in Faust, England could not compete with India on equal terms on account of the excellence of the Indian workmanship inspite of the mulejenny and the first power-looms. So she stooped to conquer. She prohibited certain imports, punished importers or wearers and closed the door against India by Tariff bars while at the

(Continued on next page.)

GREEK PIRACY.

TURKISH MUNITIONS INTERCEPTED

OFFICER IN CHARGE TAKEN PRISONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 30.

Athens.—The Greek cruiser "Hyperochi" has stopped an Italian steamer off the Ionian Islands bound for Adalia, and has made a large haul of munitions alleged to have been destined for the Kemalist army, incuding nine Italian aeroplanes, and two and a half million Mauser bullets. The Turkish major in charge of the munitions was taken prisoner and placed aboard the Greek destroyer "Leon", which escorted the steamer to Piraeus.

GERMAN DIPLOMATS IN LONDON.

VISIT CONNECTED WITH MORATORIUM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 30.

There is much speculation over the arrival in London of Herr Rathenau and Dr. Simon, formerly German ministers of Reconstruction and Foreign Affairs respectively. Both are intimately associated with questions of reparations and their arrival is generally connected with the problems of the next reparations payments in January and February, which, experts say, can only be assured by a foreign loan or alienation of German states property, including railways. The arrival is also connected with the recent mysterious visit of Herr Stinnes, about which no reliable information is available except that it was concerned with German finance.

It is learned that the proposal to institute a two years' moratorium on Germany's debts to the Allies, forms the subject of a strong memorandum of the British representative on the Reparation Commission, who urges the importance that Germany be given a breathing-space for the consolidation of her finances.

The French attitude still considers that the January and February payments are possible, but that the position afterwards would be most doubtful.

HERR RATHENAU SEES SIR R. KINDERSLEY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Nov. 30.

It transpires that Herr Rathenau is seeing Sir Robert Kindersley to-day, but it is understood that he will not be received by the Prime Minister, although possibly by Sir Robert Horne. The nature of the conversation between Herr Rathenau and Sir R. Kindersley is summed up as referring to the financial topics generally. It is noteworthy that Sir John Bradbury, chief delegate on the Reparations Commission, has arrived in London from Berlin. It appears that the Simon who is accompanying Herr Rathenau, is not the ex-Foreign Minister of that name.

FOREIGN RIGHTS IN CHINA.

FAR EASTERN COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

OPIUM LAW VINDICATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 30.

Washington.—The Far Eastern Committee has adopted a resolution in favour of relinquishment of foreign extra-territorial rights in China, and also providing, in the event of an international commission, which will study Chinese law courts practices, finding the judicial system adequate, foreign courts will be withdrawn.

Owing to the Chinese allegation that opium has been sent to China through foreign postal systems, thus violating the anti-opium law, the post-offices resolution includes a provision permitting the Chinese customs to examine postal matter passing through foreign postal agencies for detection of dutiable contraband goods. The resolution, as adopted, provides for the abandonment of post-offices on a date to be agreed upon later, provided the Chinese Government maintains an efficient postal service.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

HAVAS AGENCY'S REVIEW OF WORK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Nov. 30.

Paris.—The Havas Agency's correspondent in Washington, reviewing the work done by the Conference, says that the main question of naval disarmament—at least as regards the capital ships,—is approaching settlement. But after this, the Conference must settle the proportion between the large fighting units and the defensive units, especially the submarines, in which France is extremely interested. The French delegation, while consenting to the reduction of two hundred thousand tons in capital tonnage, will ask for the maintenance of submarine tonnage equal to the great naval powers, namely, seventy-five thousand tons.

FRANCE AND ITALY'S DEMAND FOR CAPITAL TONNAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Nov. 30.

Washington.—It is understood that the French delegation is prepared to ask for an aggregate capital-ship tonnage equal to Japan's, while Italy will ask for a capital tonnage equal to that of France.

"FATTY" ARBUCKLE'S EVIDENCE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 30.

San Francisco—"Fatty" Arbuckle's evidence is chiefly remarkable for its total lack of reference to any admission of misbehaviour on his part. He declared that he found Virginia Rappe in his room and helped her to get into his bed where he gave her some water. He denied that he had applied ice.

HELP ANGORA.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.

BOMBAY'S OPPORTUNITY.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad writes:—

Collections for Angora Fund which were taken up in Bombay in right arnest, unceasingly continued during my absence, and Mr. Khatri worked with untiring zeal and energy. Only in two meetings, sixty thousand and eighty thousand rupees respectively were collected. Besides, petty sums were also realized. The tour of Seth Chotani, the President of the Central Khilafat Committee, also proved much fruitful, and in addition to cash collections from various places amounting to sixty thousand rupees, he brought the hopeful news of rejuvenated energy with which people have taken to work for their brethren in Angora. On the 22nd Hakim Ajmal Khan and myself reached Bombay and no sooner were we free from the unpleasant task connected with the Bombay disturbances, collections for Angora Fund were resumed. Hakim Sahib is determined to stay in Bombay for one week leaving aside his previous engagements, and his presence is a guarantee of the success of this work. Mr. Umar Sobani has also solely devoted himself to this work, and his munificent donation of one lakh of rupees is as valuable as his strenuous efforts in this direction. Maulvi Mohamed Ali, M.A., Hide Merchant, is also spending his whole time in this work. During the last two days, the following big donations have been received in addition to those already announced:—

1. Mr. Umar Sobani,—One lakh.
2. Seth Hajee Ghulam Mohamed Azam of Rander,—one lakh as per following details:—

Mother of Hajee Ghulam Mohamed Azam (deceased) Rs. 10,000. Father of the donor (deceased) Rs. 5,000. His son, Ahmed (deceased)—Rs. 5,000; another son, Ibrahim (deceased) Rs. 5,000; another son, Kassim (deceased) Rs. 5,000; another son, Ismail (deceased) Rs. 5,000; His daughter, Aiysha Bibi (deceased)—Rs. 5,000; His wife, Hawa Bai (deceased)—Rs. 5,000; His Friend Hafiz Ismail (deceased)—Rs. 5,000; His Sister (living) Rasul Bai—Rs. 10,000; His wife (living) Aiyasha Bibi—Rs. 5,000; His son (living) Azam—Rs. 5,000; another son (living) Mohd. Hosain—Rs. 5,000; His daughter (living) Khadya Bibi—Rs. 5,000; himself—Rs. 20,000.

Total One lakh.

3. Sheikh Jasam, Rs. 15,000.
4. An anonymous Muslim—Rs. 10,600.
5. Mr. Saleh Mohamed Nurani—Rs. 5,000.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS TURKEY.

DESIRES FAIR AND EQUITABLE PEACE.

LORD READING'S EFFORT & ASSURANCE.

"REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION" OR REASONED ARGUMENTS?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, DELHI, Nov. 30.

The following is H. E. the Viceroy's reply to the deputation from the leading Muslims of Delhi on 30th. November 1921 "Gentlemen, I thank you warmly for the welcome to Delhi you have kindly extended to me and Her Excellency and for the opportunity you have taken of presenting in emphatic but courteous terms the views which the Moslem community of Delhi and His Majesty's Mussalman subjects in India hold relating to the terms of the Treaty of Sevres Ever since I became connected with India I have been impressed by the intensity of Muhammadan feeling in India regarding the terms of this Treaty. Immediately upon my appointment the Secretary of State and I had engthy discussions upon this most important subject. You are well aware that you have in him a very staunch and faithful supporter of Indian representations that have been made from Moslem opinion. Throughout the various representations that have been made throughout India to some of which you refer in your address to me I noted at every turn how strenuously and devotedly my predecessor, Lord Chelmsford, had laboured with the Secretary of State in the cause of Moslem India. Since my arrival here the subject has never been absent from my mind and I have endeavoured with the invariable support of my Government to impress your views upon His Majesty's Government and to endorse them as fully as it lay in my power.

BRITISH SYMPATHY WITH RELIGIOUS FEELINGS.

There must always be great sympathy for those who seek to remedy what they conscientiously believe is an injustice to their religion and this sympathy is never denied by the British with their love of justice and complete freedom in religious matters and I beg you not to think that the Indian Muhammadans' representations, based upon their religious sentiments, have fallen on deaf ears. Indeed a moment's reflection will prove the contrary, for the events of this year must be still fresh in the memory. I need only refer to-day to the deputation of Indian Moslems that waited upon the Prime Minister in London in the earlier part of the year and to the modifications of the Treaty that were then favoured by him. You will also remember the proposal to bring about a lasting and equitable peace had been quoted. They might not have satisfied all your wishes but they would have constituted very important modifications in favour of Tukrey. Unfortunately, hostilities were continued and peace has even yet not been made between Turkey and Greece. It is, I am afraid, no consolation to reflect that all this trouble has followed upon the unhappy entry of Turkey into the great war and I shall not dwell upon it. Neither shall I dwell upon the loyalty and devotion of Indian Muhammadans during the war and on their gallant services. I have to observe that the Indian Muhammandans may just pray these in aid when seeking recognition of Indian Moslem opinion in the settlement of Turkish peace. I note with especial satisfaction your appreciation of the past and present efforts of the Government of India to bring home to the British Cabinet the depth and intensity of Indian Muhammadan feeling aroused by the Turkish treaty and by the failure up to the present moment to bring its terms more into harmony with the sentiment of the Indian Moslem world.

CONSCIOUS OF RESPONSIBILITY.

I am fully conscious of the responsibility that devolves upon me and my Government to continue to press your views upon His Majesty's Government and to do my utmost to make them effective. I can assure you that the gratitude you express, indicative of your appreciation of our efforts in this respect, will be an encouragement to us in the future. Notwithstanding this recognition you, however, observe that the Government of India's efforts cannot be a source of comfort to Indian Mussalmans unless some effective result is obtained. This view has been presented to me on various occasions in many conversations I have had with leading Muhammadans and I have felt the force of it I sympathise with your sense of disappointment and wish I could completely relieve it. But although I cannot for obvious reasons, make definite assertions regarding results that may be achieved in the future, yet I feel that I should give you such indications as are open to me and which may and, I hope, will prove of assistance to you.

SOLUTION NOT RESTING WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

You will understand that I am speaking of a complex international problem which has still to be solved and that its solution does not rest with me or my Government, save in so far as the situation may be affected by our representations of your views and powerfully endorsed by the Secretary of State in the British Cabinet. But neither does the solution of the problem rest with Great Britain alone. If it did the conflict would long since, have terminated. The British Empire has every reason to wish for peace between Turkey and Greece. Britain's position has been that of strict neutrality and in spite of malevolent rumour, I trust, you will have no doubts upon this subject. She has always been ready to lend her good offices to bring about an end of the war. The attempts hitherto made have unhappily not yet produced definite results but there are indications that the time is not far distant when the meeting to settle terms of peace must take place.

FAIR AND EQUITABLE PEACE.

The peace His Majesty's Government desire is a fair and equitable peace which will pay due regard to the religious sentiments of Moslems. You emphasise the objections of Indian Moslems in particular to the international control over Constantinople, the grant of Smyrna and Thrace to Greece and the abolition of the religious suzerainty of the Caliph over the holy places of Islam and it is, as I understand it, with the view of securing modification of these terms of the Treaty of Sevres that you have waited upon me to-day and presented this address. If I do not discuss these particular problems at any length, let me assure you, it is not for lack of sympathy with your views. All that you have placed before me will again be represented to His Majesty's Government. With the full authority of my Government I can assure you that I have already done my utmost to urge these modifications and have used and shall continue to use such influence as I may possess to make them effective. But I would ask you to remember that the Prime Minister in answer to the deputation and the Secretary of State in his telegram to Doctor Ansari, have already stated their views in favour of freeing Constantinople from the international control imposed after the war with reservations as to the internationalisation of of the Straits, both in the interests of Turkey and of general peace. Again and from the same source it is apparent that His Majesty's Government have not failed to recognise the importance to Moslems of the religious suzerainty of the Caliph over the holy places of Islam.

SMYRNA AND THRACE.

As regards Smyrna and Thrace, do not think that your representations in this or in any respect are of no avail. They have already borne fruit as I have shown you and I trust that when the terms are eventually made, you will find that the views of the Indian Moslems have played a greater part than perhaps you have hitherto imagined in fashioning the Treaty and more especially in its relation to the religious sentiments and aspiration of Moslems. It may be that all that you would wish cannot be achieved. There are difficulties upon which I shall not dwell but which must be apparent to you and to all who are interested in this question. Whatever the result, you may rest assured that not only have you and your fellow Moslems in India striven with intensity of conviction and religious fervour for the benefit of Moslems and the Moslem religion, but you have certainly secured the sympathetic suport of my Government. These continued representations by the Government of India have not failed, as I verily believe, to have effect upon the British Government. They might have acquired even greater strength, but for the agitation of Extremists who seem to labour under the delusion that revolutionary agitation will give better results than powerfully reasoned arguments, temperately but forcibly urged, by leading men of your community. Your congratulations for the successful conclusion of the negotiations with Afghanistan are very welcome. We rejoice that as a result of the negotiations a treaty has been made with the Independent Moslem Kingdom of Afghanistan, based upon mutual goodwill and friendship which will, I trust, long endure and even gain in strength.

PROTEST AGAINST A HUMILIATING TAX

A meeting of the Goa Hindoos in Bombay was held on Monday in the Maratha High School, Girgaun to protest against the tax of three annas per head which is at present levied by the Government of Goa from all people entering into and leaving the Goan territory. The meeting was largely attended by Goa Hindus and Mr. Mangesh Ramchandra Bastodkar took the chair. Several members addressed the meeting including the President. A resolution was passed appealing to the Governor-General of Goa in Council for the immediate repeal of the tax, as it was humiliating and unusual. The meeting was further of opinion that as the tax affected all people of Goa irrespective of castes and creeds, a meeting of the entire Goan Community in Bombay shou'd be held forthwith to enter a united protest. Great excitement prevails both in Bombay and Boa, particularly among the people inhabiting the Frontiers of Goa.

PROGRESS OF REPRESSION.

NEWS FROM DIFFERENT QUARTERS.

MR. DESHPANDE'S CASE.

DISQUISITION ON FAIR CRITICISM

MR. WATERFIELD'S JUDGMENT.

The following are the extracts from the judgment of Mr. Waterfield in Mr. G. B. Deshpande's case:—

In this case the accused is charged with having committed an offence under Section 124A. I.P.C. in respect of certain statements in his speech made by him as President of the Dharwar District Conference held at Navalgund on the 15th of July 1921.

The question for decision is whether the accused is proved to have made statements in the course of his speech which amount to an offence under Section 124A, I.P.C.

My finding is in the affirmative, but both the Assessors are of a contrary opinion.

The statements which form the subject of charge are proved by the Inspector, who took notes at the time, and by five witnesses, two of whom, the Mamlatdar and the Aval Karkun also took notes, while the other three are unofficial witnesses. The accused admits that none of these witnesses bear him any ill-will but he challenges the accuracy of their memory, and in the case of the three unofficial witnesses he questions their ability to hear what was said. I see no reason however to doubt the general accuracy of the Inspector's report, which was despatched on the day after the accused had made his speech, especially as it is corroborated by the evidence of Mamlatdar and the Head Karkun who were admittedly present at the conference. It is complained by the accused that this short report cannot possibly contain a proper account of his speech which lasted from 2 to 3 hours but the Inspector admits that he only noted important passages in it and the evidence of the other witnesses is to the same effect. They only noted what was specially said about Government. The matter is however considerably simplified by the fact that the accused himself practically admits making the statements attributed to him. He argues however that his speech should be read as a whole and should not be judged on the disconnected passages. In support of this he relies on 19 Bom. L. R. 211. In that case the accused was charged with making seditious speech on the strength of certain passages contained in them, and it was held that on reading the speeches as a whole, they did not amount to more than a fair criticism, though certain expressions used by him were objectionable. But what is the case here? The accused does not deny making the statements attributed to him at any rate those that are of importance in connection with the charge against him, but he merely denies their accuracy. He does not claim that they would have another meaning if his speech were read as a whole, but he pleads that he had not exceeded the bounds of fair criticism. To quote from page 5 of his written statement "I discussed the political situation of the day and criticised the present administration with a view to create and promote the desire for the attainment of Swaraj as early as possible, even during the current year by means of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation as inaugurated by the Nagpur Congress." But this is exactly what the prosecution say he did, as can be seen from the passages referred to in the charge.

WHAT IS FAIR CRITICISM?

There is general agreement between the prosecution and the defence as to the purport of the speech. The only real question in issue is whether the accused's criticism of the present Government was a fair political criticism or not. Before discussing this question it would be as well to point out that there has been to my mind some confusion as to what constitutes an offence under Section 124A. Although 8 pages are mentioned in the charge only three of them have any direct connection with an offence under this Section. The fact that the accused advocated the removal of the present Government and the attainment of Swaraj by Non-Cooperation would not amount to an offence under the Section even though the means advocated are unconstitutional. He is only guilty of this offence if in his speech he has brought or attempted to bring into hatred or contempt or excited or attempted to excite disaffection towards Government. Consequently the passages in which he urges the removal of the present Government by means of the Non-Cooperation and the establishment of Swaraj have no direct bearing on the charge against him. All we have to consider is whether in advocating Non-Cooperation he has exceeded the bounds of fair political criticism of the present Government. His criticism, as I have said is contained in three of the passages taken from his speech.

MALICIOUS ATTACK.

It is therefore established by the evidence and by the accused's own admission that he accused Government of mal-administration of broken promises, and of great injustice. Now is this fair criticism? There is nothing to show what reasons the accused gave in support of his first 2 charges, but as regards the alleged injustice, the Inspector's notes contain sufficient details. The accused said that the Volunteers who were simply performing their duties for the good of the people have been unjustly accused of robbery and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Police had fired without authority on unarmed people, the Sub-Inspector had committed murder, and the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police had abetted it. The Sub-Inspector had been entrusted with the investigation, where as he should have been suspended and prosecuted, and the Magistrate was said to have been promoted. The accused alleged that this was a fair criticism, how it can possibly be so. The speech was made on July 14th about a fortnight after the disturbance which had taken place at Dharwar. The whole case was then *sub-judice*. Even that of the Volunteers' case was not finally decided. It was open to them to appeal against their conviction and sentence. They could appeal to the Sessions Court and if necessary go to the High Court for revision. Government was not responsible for their sentence and the qestion of their guilt and punishment would be finally decided by the Judicial Authorities. As regards the riot, the Government had deputed a Magistrate from another District to hold the commital proceedings which actually commenced 4 days later. The accused cannot even plead that he had first hand knowledge of the events to which he was referring. He belongs to the Belgaum District and he has nowhere alleged that he was present in Dharwar on July 1st. Even the Special Congress Committee had not commenced its inquiry, and the accused was assuming facts to exist which had not been established by any evidence. This cannot possibly be called fair criticism. It can only be described as a *malicious attack* on Government.

EXCITING DISAFFECTION.

The second and the third explanations to Section 124A protect fair criticism of Government and its measures, provided that there is no attempt to cause hatred or contempt or disaffection. I have shown that the accused has exceeded the bounds of fair criticism and there can be no doubt that he also excited or attempted to excite disaffection. One of the witnesses stated in answer to the Assessors that after the speech he heard people talking in groups say that a big man has said that Government was bad and it might be so. Other witnesses say that this was the general effect of the accused's speech. It is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the accused's speech actually excited hatred or contempt or disaffection. It is sufficient to show that he attempted to do so and the attempt can be inferred from natural impression which would be conveyed by this speech. When a person speaking to a large audience states that a Government has broken its promises, has been guilty of mal-administration and of great injustice, the natural result would be to excite hatred and disaffection towards that Government and to bring it into contempt. The effect of such a speech would be hightened in a case like the present one when special reference was made to a very recent occurrence in the District about which there was the greatest excitement prevailing. This being the natural effect of the accused's speech he must be held to have attempted to produce that effect whether he actually did so or not, and I find therefore that he is guilty of an offence with which he is charged.

No representation has been made by the Public Prosecutor as regards the question of sentence, and I regard this as a Test Case in which Government wish for a Judicial decision that speeches like the accused's constitute a breach of Criminal Law. Consequently I do not think that a heavy sentence is called for.

OPINION OF ASSESSORS

1. Mr. Venkatesh Trimbak Bapat is of opinion that the accused is not guilty.

"The witnesses are quite insufficient in number. There were 1,000 persons present and prosecution cannot produce at least a couple more of disinterested witnesses even though some names have been suggested in the first report. The report is not satisfactory as only a few words have been taken out of a three hour's speech. The whole case stands on this report. I do not believe the witnesses. Those who stood outside could not have heard well. I understand destruction of Government to mean a change in the system. It is not sedition to call Government bad in view Punjab and Dharwar Wrongs. I take "Bad" merely to express disapproval. The whole speech is not before us, so we cannot be sure of the accused's meaning. I believe in the accused's explanation of his statements."

2. Mr. Vaman Bhimrao Dharwarkar is of the same opinion for the same reasons.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR DESHPANDE.

A GOVT SERVANT RESIGNS HIS POST

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 30.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Belgaum was held last evening Mr. Majle Presiding. A resolution congratulating Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande on his conviction and on his inspiring spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of Swaraj was solemnly carried. Mr. Konnur, a Government servant while supporting the resolution declared it impossible to serve the Government and at the same time to serve the public. He announced the resignation of his post with a view to devote his life to the production and spread of Khaddar.

MR. DESHAPANDE HONOURED AT GADAG.

(From a Correspondent.)

GADAG, Nov. 30.

Deshbhakta Gangadharrao Deshapande, the President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, who has been lately sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, was taken this morning from Dharwar to Bijapur jail, *via*, Gadag, when many people on somehow knowing of this, went to the railway station to have a *darshan* of him, and when the train steamed in the people very peacefully took *darshan* and bade good-bye to the revered leader, with the shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai."

VICTIM OF CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

MR. HARAN NATH MISRA SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS RIGOROUS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 29.

A Lakhimpur message states that Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, non-cooperating barrister. Secretary, Lucknow District Congress Committee and Member of the All-India Congress Committee has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 of Criminal Law Amendment Act recently made applicable to the United Provinces.

REPRESSION AT BARPETA.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARPETA, Nov. 30.

Under Section 108 the Congress Assistant Secretary Barpeta (Assam) was served with the following notice. "Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you Sreejut Ganeshlal Choudhury of Barpeta have been making public speeches and disseminating matter intended and likely to cause disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India to wound the religious feelings of Government servants and promote feelings of enmity between the different classes of the people, I, therefore, Mr. A. Bentink, District Magistrate hereby call upon you to show cause why you should not be required to bind yourself in a bond of Rs. 500 with two sureties each of Rs. 500 to be of good behaviour for one year."

CASE AGAINST TWO CONGRESS SECRETARIES.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING AND TORTURE.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAUSHAHRO, Nov. 29.

The case launched against seven persons including Messrs. Kotumal and Gurmukhdas, Secretaries Congress Committee, Naushahro, and Feroze Sind under a charges of rioting, wrongful confinement and torture under Sections 147, 330 and 342 I.P.C. came for second hearing today before Mr. Sharsing Deputy Collector. The first hearing was made at Nawabshah by the same magistrate who released the accused on self recognizance. The complainant on being examined by the Public Prosecutor said he was confined and severely tortured for extorting from him a confession that he had stolen lamps of local panchayat. The case was adjourned to 10th and will be conducted at Padidan Magistrate and the accused were asked to give bail for their presence at the next hearing. Both the secretaries and two others Hotumal and Rokumal local tailors boldly refused; they were therefore handed over to the police and kept in custody.

VICEROY ON PRESENT SITUATION.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS' APPLAUD BAN ON VOLUNTEERS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 30.

Newspapers welcome the Viceroy's firm and dignified statement to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and they applaud the ban of the Volunteers.

The "Daily Telegraph" asks why the ban is confined to the two provinces next on the Prince of Wales' route and why not applied throughout the peninsula.

IBN SAUD CAPTURES TURBA.

HEDJAZ GOVERNMENT TO BEGIN OPERATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 30.

According to the telegrams to papers from Mecca Ibn Saud, who receives an annual subsidy of sirty thousand sterling from the British Government on condition that he refrains from attacking the country of the King of Hedjaz, has advanced and captured Turba and Khuma. The Hedjaz Government intends to begin operations for the recapture of these places.

NEW GIANT METROPOLIS.

ITS BOUNDARIES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

London, Nov. 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 30.

From Windsor in the West to graversend in the East, from Hertford in the North to Reigate in the South to be under one central local Government is the solution adopted by the London County Council for submission to the Ministry of Health to prevent the present overlapping of authorities. The new giant metropolis would absorb the whole of Middlesex and the Central Government would control practically all the public services.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

(Continued from previous page.)

same time clamouring for an open door in India. Were India free she would have retaliated but an obliging British Government opened the gateway by abolishing the import duties. In this dishonourable way the weaving industry was strangled—only those survived which produced finer fabrics which powerlooms could not produce. When improved inventions had assured England of industrial supremacy she embarked upon free trade to make India a British farm for the supply of raw materials. But when new rivals arose free trade leaned towards fair trade and preferential treatment. In 1870 Germany had little foreign trade. Within 30 years she became a formidable rival. Japan has gone ahead by leaps and bounds under protection. But India has slept like Rip Van Vinkle despite the thunders of war and its aftermath. For a 100 years Government have done nothing to develop Indian industries. On the contrary under Manchester domination England has retarded the growth of the Textile industry by countervailing duties. Such was the Fiscal Policy of England even towards a struggling nascent industry. But unfortunately today our mill magnates are doubtful benefactors. Some facts are deplorable. I understand that 7½ million spinners and weavers produce 100 crore yards of cloth at present. The Indian consumption is 500 crore yards. This would give work for 37½ millions. Therefore the Mills of Manchester and India have driven 30 millions to fresh fields and pastures new. The mills of India employ 3 lakhs displacing 12 millions by producing 160 crore yards of cloth. If the well-to-do wear khadar instead of fine fabrics, they will probably deprive 5 million spinners and weavers of their daily bread. Handlooms can never compete with the power-looms. Little village mills on German models might bring salvation. The consumers have fared little better than the weavers. Taking advantage of the war the millowners have indulged in unscrupulous profiteering. Prices were forced up from 10 annas per lb. in 1914 to 40 annas in 1918. In 1914 the profits were 89 lakhs against 1,652 lakhs in 1920 on a capital of 10 crores. The rise in the value of shares ranges from 500 to 3,000 per cent. The producers' lot has been harder. In 1914 wages were thrice the profits. In 1920 wages were one-third the profits. From 1893 to 1914 there were no increments. Since 1914 by two or three strikes the operators got an aggregate increase of 75 to 80 per cent. But the official Index of Prices show that the cost of living rose by 100 per cent from 1893 to 1914, and has since doubled. The same tale of woe is told in every factory, workshop or railway in Bombay. Nowhere in the world are workers more at the mercy of Dives than in India for want of Trade Unions. The resulting conditions are morally and materially, shocking. Bombay like Bolton of old, is full of the Bastilles of the poor—those dens of disease and death which made Sir Thomas Holland declare that he would rather see the mill industry of Bombay wiped out of existence. Meanwhile Government have done little. The fact is that Mr. Montagu's ante-diluvian Government have not realised the greater importance of the ministrant functions of Government in modern civilisation. And yet nowhere in the world will Government experience greater approbation than in India for measures that aim at the amelioration of Society by Socialistic legislation—Our first step must be to get a good Minister of Labour. Then it will be the business of this Congress to suggest measures. This brings me to the Draft Constitution of the Congress, which you will examine and adopt with or without modification.

CONSTITUTION.

Our ambition ought to be to make the Congress the National Organ of Labour, economically, industrially and politically, as represented by the Co-operative, Trade Union, and Socialistic Movements. We shall then have within our fold producers and consumers, manual and mental workers. Our constitution must be wide enough to embrace all these activities. Our industrial methods must include the triple methods of Mutual Insurance, Collective Bargaining and Legal Enactment. Our political policy must steer clear of extreme Individualism and Bolshevism and follow the golden mean of Fabian Socialism. Fabians are committed to the four-fold parts of progress consisting of Collective Ownership and Administration, Collective Taxation and Collective Provision, whether by Voluntary Co-operative method, or by compulsory Municipal or State Methods. In order to apply ourselves to these varied activities we must have a permanent habitation as a centre of gravitation and radiation. We must locate in it an office with the necessary departments, adequately staffed. All this is impossible without Lloyd George's "Silver Bullets." I wonder if the Indian National Congress and the Provincial Conferences will give us a helping hand. They might well give us a tenth of the crore they have collected. Give me 10 lakhs and I will give you Swaraj in 10 years. No one else can give it to you in less than 10 years—not even the Viceroy.

TRADE UNION AND POLITICS.

We shall be told to eschew Politics. I shall concede at once that Trade Unions should not dabble in politics individually. They might discuss the industrial aspects of politics and formulate their proposals for concerted action by the Trade Union Congress. But the Trade Union Congress cannot dispense with politics. Trade Unionism is not the mere pursuit of L. s. d. but is a Social Philosophy whose dominant doctrine is that the welfare of Society rests upon the welfare of the workers. Is a conflict between Capital and Labour not a political warfare for equality? Do not economic questions generate perplexing political problems? There is really no distinct line of demarcation between economics and politics as a careful study of the proceedings of the Washington Labour Conference will disclose. The objection is only a faint echo of the terrific thunders once hurled against "Politicals" in England. The bitter quarrel between "Politicals" and "Industrials" ended only with the extension of the franchise by the Reform Act of 1885. The fact is that at the bottom of the objection was the fear that the masses would wrench from the classes the political power by combination. This fear must be greater in India where the power is in the hands of foreigners. Besides, Direct Action even for political ends has been sanctioned by British Labour. It stopped Churchill's machinations against Russia. The Bureaucracy may therefore, fear that a general strike may be the shortest way to Swaraj, but this is no reason for Trade Union Congress to boycott politics. We are quite justified in ignoring the objection.

OUTSIDERS.

The next objection is against outsiders. It springs from fear of politicians or hatred of Trade Unions. It originated with the officials but comes with an ill-grace from employers. The Employers' Associations have outsiders as paid officials. Why should they object to Unions having paid or honorary outsiders. Employers have no business to interfere with the internal affairs of the Union. The objection can easily be circumvented. Outsiders, need not figure before the footlights but can control behind the scenes. Is it better that they should control without responsibility? The fact is that in spite of labial confessions of faith the little Petits of India look upon Trade Unions as some power of darkness which cannot flourish without the help of outsiders on account of want of education of the insiders. And yet the outsiders constitute an impartial element in a dispute between employers and employees. In England workers have a rooted objection to outsiders. The reason probably is that they have no faith in their sympathy, for disinterestedness makes them lukewarm. But after all in a trade dispute the outsider would represent the consumer and therefore the presence of the outsider should be desirable. Instead of reviling at the outsiders the employers ought to recognise that the discontent is economic and co-operate with the outsiders who are helping the workers in their hour of need at considerable sacrifice to themselves.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN.

I will not detain you with a discussion of the measures for the welfare of workers that should be undertaken by Government or Unions. The important matters are unquestionably education, sanitation, workman's compensation, nationalisation of Land, Railway, and coal mines, jute and tea, and exportation of foodstuffs. A small export of foodstuffs means a large rice in prices. I would lay down three rules for our guidance. Unions should not undertake any burden which can only be efficiently borne by the State. The protection to Trade Unions in India should be as extensive as in England. The Taff Vale Case and the Osborne judgment are standing warnings against any watering down as suggested in the Government Circular. The third rule is that we should insist upon giving full effect to the Conventions and Recommendations of the Labour conferences under the League of Nations unless they are obviously objectionable. With these rules before us we shall seldom go wrong. It is always better to err on the side of humanitarianism.

ALI BROTHERS.

There are two themes on which I wish to say a few words although they are not quite germane to our Congress. The first is the prosecution of the Ali Brothers. I have little doubt that the trial is vitiated by want of proper sanction. I have no doubt they could be convicted on a charge of sedition for they proclaimed from the house tops their intention to bring the Government into contempt. But prosecution for sedition was impracticable after the Viceroy's declaration that he would not set the law in motion so long as they abstained from incitements to violence. As apostles of non-violence they studiously abstained from such incitements. It then became necessary to accuse them of seducing the soldiers from allegiance. This looks like a mere pretext for even the judge acquitted them on this charge. But the very prosecution raises a fundamental question of policy. There is no doubt whatever that the overwhelming majority of Sunnis believe that it is *haram* for a Muslim to remain in the British Army at the present moment. This brings the Muslim faith into conflict with the British law. But policy demands that no man should be prosecuted when the Law of God comes in conflict with the law of man. This is the meaning of Religious Toleration. It has been won by rivers of blood. "There are two elements co-existent in the conduct of human affairs" wrote Lord Dufferin "policy and administration.

Policy determines the general lines along which the destinies of their country should be led." This Policy is embodied in the Queen's Proclamation. But that Proclamation is flung into fire on the very eve of the Prince's visit. It is a big blunder and its effect is bound to be calamitous. No cabinet could survive such a blunder in England for 24 hours. Queen Victoria would certainly have asked Lloyd George *"Quo Vadis"*—Whither are you going? Government is going to the dogs unless this big blunder is rectified in time by the release of the religious prisoners and recall of the Governor. The Governor of Bombay is fast developing into a second Sydenham. The Governor imagines that George Lloyd is Lloyd George.

PRINCE AND SWARAJ.

My next point is the Prince's visit. The moment is inopportune. Every official knows it. When his coming was announced by Lord Reading, I felt he was to be the Messenger of Swaraj. He may still be the Harbinger of Swaraj. When he returns home he may plead for Swaraj as his father pleaded for sympathy. If he thereby helps Gandhi to get Swaraj by the Sermon on the Mount, Christianity would have achieved its greatest triumph on Earth, and the Prince would be the Prince of Peace and Goodwill on Earth. If he assures his people that India is loyal he will unwittingly deceive his people. But a terrible responsibility rests on those who would make him the instrument of deception by artificial reception.

The fact is that the Workers of the World have learnt the lesson of War that no Nation should govern another Nation without its consent, and British Imperialists and Capitalists know that they can no longer keep India in bondage without deceiving the Workers and Chancelleries of the World that Indian consents. But India is bent on Swaraj. Dadabhai, Tilak, Gandhi, the English literature and Wilsonian points have done their work. England can now keep India in subjection only by the power Pom-Poms and the methods of Ivan the Terrible. It is unwise to rely too much on armies and navies. The Hohenzollern and Romanoff Citadels fell before a shot was fired. England must now choose between Gandhi and Ivan the Terrible. But Ivan the Terrible is no model for the English nation. "We shall never consent" says Macaulay. . . "to paralyse a great people whom God has committed to our charge for the wretched purpose of rendering them more amenable to our rule. . . We are free, we are civilised to little purpose, if we grudge to any portion of the human race an equal measure of freedom and civilisation. . . I have no fears. The path of duty is plain before us, and it is also the path of wisdom, of national prosperity, of national honour. The destinies of our Indian Empire are covered with thick darkness. . . It may be that the public mind of India will expand under our system till it has outgrown that system. . . and demand European institutions. Whether such a day will ever come I know not. . . But whenever it comes it will be the proudest day in English history." And when they are conceded it will be the proudest and brightest day in Christendom. In this conuict between Christ and Caesar which Gandhi has inaugurated the Prince has a grand opportunity of immortalising himself by proclaiming *orbi et urbi* that the right remedy for India is Swaraj, the whole Swaraj and nothing but Swaraj, so help him God.

WARM RECEPTION TO MR. BAPTI

(Associated Press.)

Mr. Baptista, President, Mr. Chama Secretary, and Mr. Dalvi, Assistant Secretary of the Trade Union Congress, with many other Bombay, Madras, Jamshedpur, and Calcutta delegates of the Trade Union Congress arrived here to-day, and on arrival were met by Seth Ramdas Agardal, President of the Reception Committee, Swami Vishwanand and other local leaders at Dhanbad. Several hundred people escorted the leaders to the special train, amidst cheering. The route to Jharia was lined with enthusiastic miners. A procession was formed at Jharia and cheering crowds escorted the President to his bungalow. The *pandal* erected by the Reception Committee can holds ten thousand people but twice that number is expected to attend the Congress. The Coal Owners' Federation and Association have held several meetings to discuss steps to be taken in view of the serious situation created by the feelings generated by holding the Trade Union Congress at Jharia. It is understood all steps have been taken to preserve order. A huge procession estimated at several thousands with bands, escorted in the afternoon the President and party through gaily decorated streets. Balconies were also crowded with people shouting "Hindu-Mussulman *ki jai*" Volunteers preserved order and drew a cordon through the streets.

GERMAN REPARATIONS QUESTION.

BRITISH AND BELGIAN NOTES TO FRANCE.

Reuter's Telegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 7 p.m. Nov. 30.

The British Government is closely considering every aspect of the German Reparations question. A recent Note to France points out that Britain cannot be expected to ratify other outstanding financial agreements, unless France ratifies the agreement of August 13th, which laid down that an instalment of reparation amounting to one milliard should be paid by Germany by August 31st, and should be devoted, firstly, to paying the costs of the army of occupation and, secondly, to satisfying priority claims.

A Belgian Note also asks how France intends to safeguard the interests of Germany's other creditors, if the Wiessbaden agreement is enforced. It is believed in this connection that Her Rathenau's visit to London was not unconnected with the submission of British proposals similar to the Wiessbaden agreement.

STORY OF LORD KITCHENER'S DEATH.

GERMAN WOMAN'S BOAST CONTRADICTED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 30.

With reference to the rumours that Lord Kitchener was betrayed by a female German spy, the War Office admits that the German woman, Boecker, has been boasting in Berlin that she got ten thousand marks from Germany for her alleged achievement but points out that she was sentenced in London to two months imprisonment, one month before Hampshire sailed and long before the arrangements for the journey were made.

FAMINE IN CENTRAL EUROPE

AUSTRALIA'S HELP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 7 p.m. Nov. 30.

Melbourne.—In the House of representatives to-day Mr. Hughes announced that Government had decided to contribute fifty thousand sterling worth of wheat and meat towards the relief of starving Central Europe.

Mr. Hughes also read a cable from Mr. Larkin, London Manager of Commonwealth Government Shipping Line, detailing the conversation with Lord Inchcape who expressed his willingness to recommend the Shipping Conference to buy the Commonwealth Line. Mr. Hughes while strongly advocating retention of the line expressed his readiness to accept Parliament's decision.

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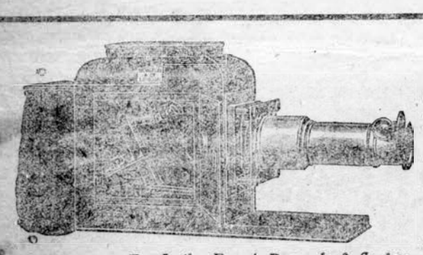

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Expert Opinions :—

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay 26 September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasant and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M. S.

Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay, 21*st August* 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is especially to be recommended for delicate skins on account of its freedom from all harmful or irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consquent harmlessness to the skin can be very favourably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd.) J. ROSE, M. P. S., F. R. M. S.
Analyst,

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FACTORY—Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay.

Opinions of the Day.

In Hysteric Fits.

The "Tribune":—The extremist Anglo-Indian press is passing through one of its periodical fits of hysteria. The two unfailing characteristics of this fit are violent denunciation of a popular movement, and passionate exhortation to the Government to suppress it. Its exciting cause is invariably some popular activity differing in kind or degree from that to which the patient has got accustomed. Every one who is of age to remember it will testify that the section of the Press to which we refer has again and again been seized with this fit during the last thirty years, and that during the last decade and a half it has been of increasing frequency as well as intensity. The climax has been reached during the past two years and a half and even more particularly since the starting of the Non-Cooperation movement. Non-Cooperation has, indeed, been to our friends literally what the red rag is to the bull, and in every case in which a new step has been taken in pursuance of this movement they have been thrown into a new fit. It was so when the Congress concentrated its attention upon the boycott of Councils. It was so when after the Councils were formed the Congress concentrated its attention upon the boycott of schools and colleges. It was so, when after the practical failure of that experiment it turned its energies, first, to the promotion of temperance and then to the promotion of Swadeshi. It is so at the present moment when the Congress has, through the mouth of its supreme executive, declared itself in favour of civil disobedience. In all these cases the plea has invariably been the same: the movement is bound to lead to violence. In all these cases any outbreak of violence in any part of the country, no matter to what cause or causes it may have been due, has served as a plausible pretext. No wonder that to persons in this mood the recent happenings at Bombay have been a veritable God-send.

Lesson from Bombay.

The "Motherland":—The tide in Bombay cannot make us misunderstand the whole flow of the mighty principle permeating the people to-day. This certainly, in our opinion, should not unnerve us, in prosecuting our programme, because ours is not a political move in its strictly European sense. Rather, it is a progress of virtue to its free expression and right enfoldment. We should try as far as possible to combat this foolish violence and show to the world and to the believers of violence the efficacy of Ahimsa. If Bombay has shown its unfitness, Calcutta has shown its enormous strength. In fact, the Bombay incident has spurred the bureaucracy to action, and they are not slow in throwing out challenge to us. Our firm belief is that we should step over this unfortunate tide and save India and the world from gross materialism. The centre for civil disobedience might be changed. We who dared meet Government violence should not be cowed down by violence from our own quarters. We commend this view to the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress: and we would also suggest Behar for a centre.

Faith and Reason.

Our reason is of little worth
To show how man first came to earth.
Yet here he is, a living soul
Whose eye confronts the cosmic whole.
As he is here, 'twere well to try
To live as he would never die.
As eons passed ere issued man,
In him God wrapped a mighty plan.
His house of flesh is very frail;
But something inward doth avail.
That hidden something grows to be
A witness of divinity.
Each soul that ever comes to earth
Will show some time its heavenly worth.
When reason tires, be faith our stay;
And lo! we front a heavenly day.

—BENJAMIN BULKELEY.

Lord Ronaldshay's Achievement.

The "Patrika" writes:—Unable to show any good work to his credit and to the credit of his Government, his Excellency consoles himself by smiting the non-cooperators and by forging more fetters for them. He has declared the volunteer organisations unlawful and has taken away freedom of expression by causing the prohibition of public meetings in Calcutta. He says that "wholesale terrorism and intimidation" was practised by the volunteers on the *hartal* day. His Excellency did not of course use his own eyes, but heard from others what he states as facts. The thousands of impartial people who live in Calcutta and who unlike his Excellency had the opportunity to use their own eyes will emphatically say that the grossest exaggerations and lies have been told to him. It is indeed surprising how his Excellency being an intelligent man could swallow the story of wholesale terrorism and intimidation practised by a handful of volunteers with none of the equipments of the forces of the Government to cow down a population of 15 lakhs in Calcutta and its suburbs.

The Government is of course perfectly at liberty to adopt any measures it likes against the people. It may arrest, imprison or even hang them on any ground it considers sufficient. But an excuse the unwarrantability of which is known to tens of thousands of the city cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged.

His Excellency has cited the recent utterance of Mahatma Gandhi in support of his case that Non-Cooperation and Non-Violence could not go together. It is a pity Lord Ronaldshay failed to see the divine nature of the Mahatma which made him take the responsibility of the disturbances upon himself and unequivocally blame his own countrymen for their share in the disturbances.

By the way, when did Lord Ronaldshay come to entertain such respect for the sayings of the Mahatma? Did he ever quote with approval the Mahatma's utterances about the "Satanic Government?"

But Lord Ronaldshay is like an advocate. He will only quote from his opponent when it suits his own purpose. The Mahatma is not like his Excellency. He therefore does not care to consider what portions of his utterances might be used by his opponents. He speaks from his heart and does not use language to conceal his thoughts.

His Excellency asked for the support of the Legislative Council in his measures of repression. The Council composed as it is, must give that support and has promised it. But is his Excellency still under a delusion as to the real position of the councillors in the country? Does he consider that their support will have even the weight of a straw with the country? Repression will have only one effect. It will make the people more determined to non-cooperate with the Government and perhaps will ultimately drive them to resort to civil disobedience and thereby paralyse the administration more effectually than is considered possible now.

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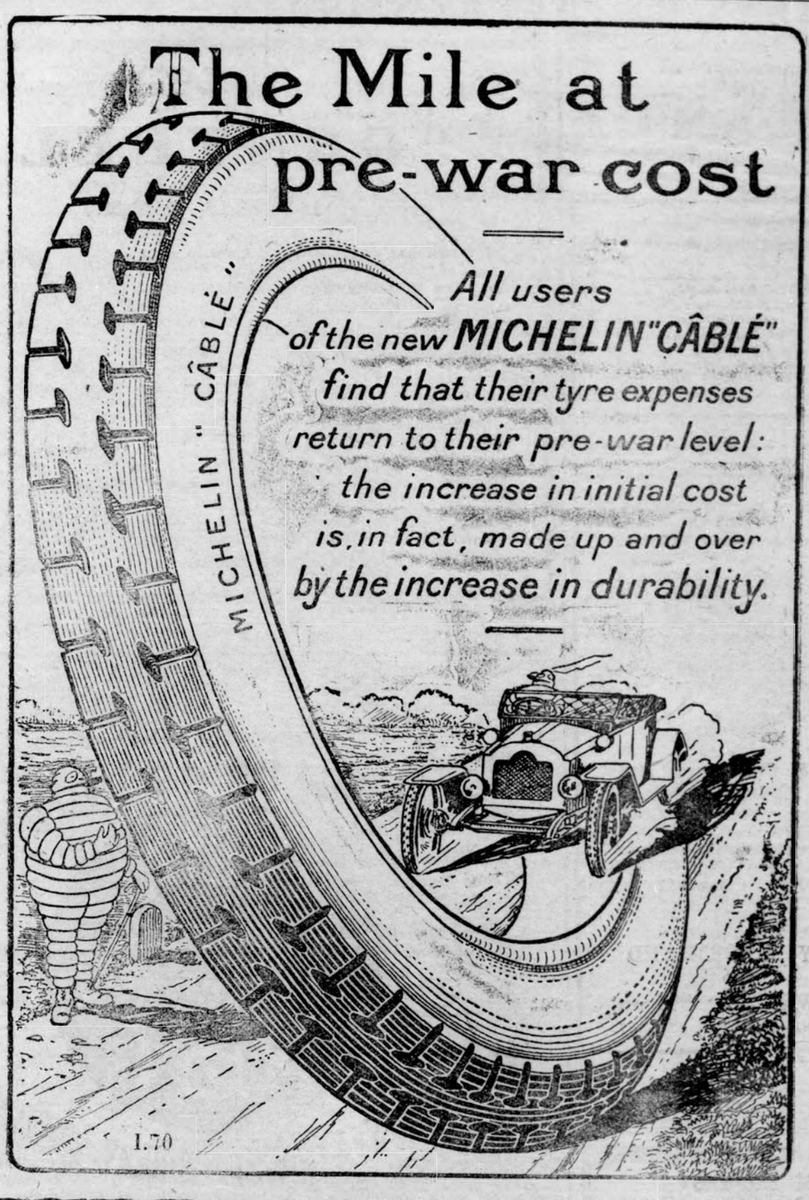

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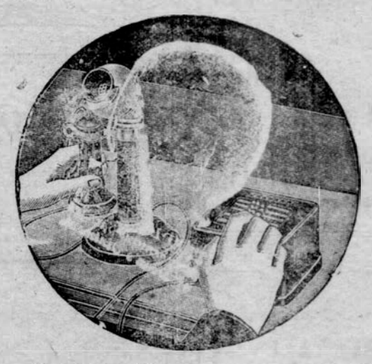

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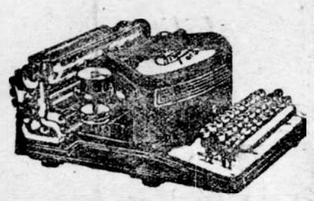

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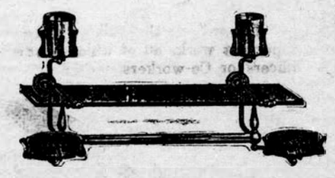

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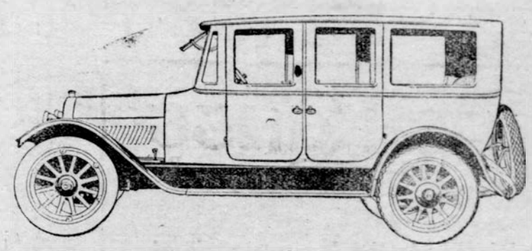

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SPIRAL SPRING HIDDEN IN BASE CLAMPS TO BACK OF CHAIR OR BED ETC.

A portable lamp for the home, the office, the store, the studio and the factory. The indispensable lamp for traveling. It stands, hangs, clamps, anywhere you put it.

Clamp it to the back of your chair and you've got all the light in the world, right on your book—where you want it. Clamp it to the top of your dressing table and throw the light here and there as you desire.

You can tilt it at any angle—twist it in any direction—adjust the shade to throw the light wherever you want it.

Stand it on the desk, tip the shade and the light is out of your face and on your paper - where you want it

Clamp it to the head of your bed and it throws the light over your shoulder and makes reading in bed the plea-sure it ought to be.

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